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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

RELINQUISHMENT OF TAHITI BY THE FRENCH.

The apprehensions which have been entertained for some time past of a misunderstanding taking place between this country and France, in consequence of the seizure of the island of Tahiti by the French, have, we rejoice to say, been dissipated within the last few days. On Tuesday a second edition of the *Times* announced the gratifying intelligence that the French Government had restored the island in question to Queen Pomare, and that Louis Philippe means to adhere to the treaty of September the 9th, 1842.

Sir Robert Peel, in referring to the conduct of the French Government in reference to the affair of Tahiti, pronounced a well-merited encomium on Louis Philippe. The restoration of the sovereignty of Tahiti to Queen Pomare has not been the result of any menaces or remonstrances on the part of our Government, but is his own voluntary act.

The simple fact that Louis Philippe should, of his own free will, have thus relinquished territory which one of his officers had taken possession of in the name of France, shows that Louis is not the ambitious and grasping monarch which so many persons represent him to be. It, moreover, affords conclusive proof that he is desirous in reality, not in appearance only, of maintaining a friendly intercourse with this country. He knew that his retention of Tahiti must have led to serious misunderstandings with England, and that Lord Aberdeen must have commenced the work of remonstrance without delay. He has saved Lord Aberdeen the unpleasant task. He has superseded the necessity of all reference on the part of our Government to the unpleasant matter, and thus increased his claims on our friendly feelings towards himself and his Government.

The English public cannot be sufficiently gratified at this happy termination of what threatened, a few days ago, to prove a very unpleasant affair. In the beginning of the week the annexation of Tahiti to the Crown of France was the subject of universal conversation; and everywhere the greatest fears were entertained that it might lead to a rupture between the Court of the Tuileries and that of St. James's. Need we say, that any serious misunderstanding between these two Courts would, at the present time, have been one of the most disastrous occurrences that could have taken place? The peace of Europe is dependent on the continuance of the existing amicable arrangements between France and England. A quarrel between these two countries would involve the whole of Europe in squabbles and quarrels, the evil effects of which it would be impossible to calculate. Happily the calamity has been averted; and not only so, but the disinterested and pacific conduct of France cannot fail to strengthen and perpetuate the amicable relations which subsist between the two countries.

The war party in France are, as might have been expected, perfectly furious at finding that Louis Philippe has relinquished his possession of Tahiti, and restored that island to its rightful Sovereign. The old and worn-out charges against the Administration of Guizot—that he is sacrificing France to England—have been brought forward with increased vehemence and earnestness. He is accused of ignobly truckling to this country, and of compromising the honour and interests of France to a cowardly apprehension, lest he might incur the displeasure of the Court of St. James. It might have been supposed that the war party in France would by this time have tired of sounding this cuckoo note. Not so, however. They repeat it with as much emphasis as if they had never uttered it before. It seems, indeed, to be a stereotyped cry. It is always on their lips: always forthcoming whenever the slightest incident occurs connected with the foreign policy of France. Nothing is too absurd to set the war party among our neighbours off in full cry against the Administration of Guizot. England haunts France by night and by day. They see her hand in every thing that occurs. No event takes place in which they are concerned—none, we mean, that comes into collision with the national vanity—which is not at once ascribed to British influence.

It is impossible, in this calm and collected country, to form any idea of the paroxysm of passion into which the least important circumstance—provided English agency be supposed to be seen in it—throws the people of France. And seldom have they been worked up to a pitch of greater excitement than by the

intelligence of the relinquishment of Tahiti on the part of Louis Philippe. Their journals, which are more strictly the representatives of the national mind, than is the newspaper press of this country, are perfectly furious. They do not reason on the subject; it seems as if their reason were utterly gone. They literally rant and rave. England is denounced in terms of fiercest indignation. Louis Philippe is held up as a traitor to the principles which placed him upon his throne; and Guizot is not only pronounced unworthy to retain his place, but is portrayed in the blackest colours ever employed to paint the character of a minis-

ter. Did we not know the genius of the French—were we not aware how compatible, in their case, the most terrible tempest of words is with quietude of action—we would expect every day to hear of the expulsion of Louis from his throne, and the decapitation of Guizot. Weak and infatuated people! It is fortunate for them that they have such a sovereign as Louis Philippe: it is a mercy that they have such a minister as Guizot. A less judicious monarch—a less firm and enlightened minister—would long before now have involved France in a European war, and most probably have involved it in irretrievable ruin.

THE REBELLION IN SPAIN.—ALICANT.

The seaport town of Alicante, in Valencia, has of late acquired considerable interest from its having been the seat of rebellion and blockade. Thus, the *Castellano* publishes a letter from Elche of the 10th ult., stating that the insurgents, after closing the gates of Alicante, and walling up that of the Queen, had published a *bando*, permitting the women and children under twelve years of age to depart. Two coast-guard boats blockaded the harbour.

In the news dated Madrid, Feb. 15:—"The Government journals insert letters from Alicante, stating that the insurgents are already beginning to feel the effect of scarcity in that city, and quote the price of provisions as extravagantly high. They also inform us that Boné and his partisans had taken the precaution, previous to the arrival of the blockading forces, to scour the country, and carry off all the cash to be found in the local treasuries and excise offices, which they acknowledge amounted to above £1200 sterling. It appears further, that the insurgents had taken the precaution, whilst the sea was open,

to obtain a stock of ammunition, which, say the same Ministerial journals, 'came by a corsair from Gibraltar!'" Next, Madrid letters of the 16th ult. brought details of the execution of seven officers near Alicante.

Alicante is built in a bay of the Mediterranean, on a peninsula, at the foot of a rocky mountain, which has a fortified castle at its summit, four hundred feet above the level of the sea. It has a mole, or quay, and a neat little temporary lighthouse. The houses of the town are flat-roofed, and the only good building is the Hotel de Ville, a stone edifice, in a highly ornamented style of modern architecture. Mr. Allan, in his recent tour, says:—"We were told there were no less than fifty subjects resident here: but party feeling keeps them much apart, and in disunion. Many English workmen are employed in smelting silver and lead ore, brought from mines recently discovered near Carthagena, and said to exist all along the coast, between that place and Malaga. Large smelting works have lately been established here, a short distance outside the town."



ALICANT.—DRAWN ON THE SPOT BY F. G. SARGENT, ESQ.



ALICANT, FROM THE BAY.

Few places in Spain have suffered more from political persecution than Alicante, and its present condition must be bordering on a state of distraction, fatal to its declining commerce and the general interests of the inhabitants.

The subjoined view of Alicante, sketched from the harbour, is one of the illustrations of Mr. Allan's beautiful "Tour in the Mediterranean," just published.

According to a despatch from General Roncali, he opened his fire against Alicante on the 17th, at one o'clock in the morning, and had thrown a great number of shells into the town. The insurgents made a sortie, but were driven back. The horrible butcheries on both sides continued unabated, and scenes of a still more horrid description are anticipated on the fall of Alicante, which cannot hold out long. According to one report, Roncali had already shot one in every five of his prisoners, who amounted to more than two hundred, and all the insurgents, taken in two Custom-house sloops, were ordered to be shot on deck.

Another despatch, of the above date, received at Madrid from General Roncali's head-quarters at Villa Franqueza, details the progress of operations for the blockade of Alicante whilst awaiting the arrival of his battering train. He had that day completed a battery of howitzers in the Alicantina foundry (the British foundry mentioned above), and had taken possession of a considerable store of coals for the use of the steamers-at-war. The insurgents had fired round shot and grenades at the new battery, but had not done any damage thereby.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, FEB. 27.

SPAIN.

We are very barren in news from Spain, owing to all the Liberal journals having ceased publishing; even that moderate paper *El Mundo* has been ordered by the Government not to appear until further orders. Private letters have, however, been received from Madrid to the 20th; they—although written with the greatest caution, all letters being opened at the post—describe the state of affairs not only in the capital, but in the departments, as most alarming. The people are indignant at the cruel treatment of Messrs. Cortina and Madoz, who although the Government now declare that they have no serious charge against them are still to be sent to Valencia to be tried by a Court Martial; the members composed of the tried partisans of the Ministers. The barbarous General Roncali, not satisfied with having shot seven officers, has now determined on decimating all the prisoners taken in the affair with Borù. The insurgent chief, by way of reprisal, has caused the Commandant-General Lassala and the political chief Clont, to be thrown into dungeons; and has notified to them that they were to be prepared for death. The last accounts from Alicante are to the 16th; the insurgents on that date had still possession of Carthagena and Alicante, and were preparing for a determined defence. General Roncali, who was before Alicante, was erecting batteries to bombard the fort. Letters from Andalusia give as certain that should the insurgents find sufficient occupation for Roncali until the middle of March, the greater part of that department would rise and join them.

The slaves of the Matanzas have had a serious affair with the military; having revolted, they were attacked and upwards of 800 men killed in the conflict.

The Queen Mother will be received at Perpignan by M. Madrono, the intendant of the Crown property of Valencia, and Baron de Meer, Captain-General of Catalonia. The French Military Commander of the Pyrenees overtakes Lieutenant-General Castellane, who will also receive the Queen Dowager with becoming honour.

Countess Gorowska, the daughter of the Infant Don Francesco de Paulo, intends quitting Brussels for Madrid, on a visit to her father, whom she has not seen since her marriage.

ITALY.

The following is a copy of a letter, dated Rome, Feb. 12:—"Yesterday, four cardinals were consecrated bishops, the Pope officiating as a bishop and not as pontiff. It is now more than 150 years that a Pope has not officiated for such a purpose in the cathedral of St. Peter. The whole of the diplomatic corps, Don Miguel, and the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, were present at the imposing ceremony. The accounts from Ravenna are far from satisfactory, and the cardinal delegate fearing for Ferrara, has left for that city. The insurgents have again appeared, they pay the farmers for everything provided for their use, and pursue the pontifical troops in every direction. In a trifling rencontre last week, they killed two men, and wounded several others. It is reported that there will be a general rising in the month of March, and that three expeditions will appear simultaneously in the Roman States, one from Malta—a second from Corsica, and the third from Algeria; numerous refugee Spaniards are to join the insurgents. Those reports have been so often circulated, that little faith is placed in them, but this much is certain, that we have numerous secret societies actively at work, and that the Roman States are overrun by determined conspirators, who call themselves 'Young Italy,' and demand a Constitutional Italian Government."

GERMANY.

The following interesting statement of a most deplorable event has been received from the banks of the Danube:—"The province of Cadmus was governed by the Emir Ismael. The former Pacha of Latakia, Youssef, under vain pretence, imprisoned him, and made him pay 15,000 piastres for his liberty; the successor of Youssef made him pay twice as much. Harroun had got his brother, Mohamet-Aga, appointed Governor of Cadmus, in place of Ismael, who was made one of the council. Mohamet-Aga demanded from him 30,000 piastres, which being refused, he threw Ismael into prison. The friends of the latter determined to rescue him, and in the night they introduced themselves into the governor's palace, in the centre of which stood the prison. The governor, hearing the noise, called out for his people, but before they could arrive, Ismael's friends fell on him, and killed him. They then delivered their prince, and installed him in the palace. Harroun, furious at the death of his brother, put himself at the head of 100 cavalry, and proceeded to Cadmus; but not deeming himself strong enough, he determined on resorting to stratagem. He accordingly sent the Emir Meshem, a relation of Ismael, to the palace, and this man, by false representations, prevailed on Ismael and three other persons of distinction to accompany him. When at some distance from the palace, Harroun's men fell on them and captured them; the Emir Tamer was seriously wounded. Once in the power of Harroun, he had them cruelly tortured; and as the Emir Tamer was reported to be the person who killed the governor, he had him crucified; the others were loaded with chains, and tied across camels, the head of the crucified man hanging from the neck of one of the animals. The whole party thus entered Latakia, Harroun and his suite playing at the djerid along the road. Ismael and his companions were thrown into prison, the Pacha of Beyrout being applied to to decide on their fate; but it is more than probable that when his orders arrive they will have ceased to exist."

FRANCE.

The information I sent you in my last as to the intention of the French Government not to ratify the imprudent conduct of Admiral Dupetit-Thouars in taking possession of Otaheite, turns out to be correct, as will be found from the following copy of an official article which appeared in the *Moniteur* yesterday. "The Government has received news from the island of Tahiti from the 1st to the 9th of November, 1843. Rear-Admiral Dupetit-Thouars, on arriving in the Bay of Papeita on the 1st of November, to execute the treaty of September 9, 1842, which the King has ratified, thought it his duty not to confine himself to the stipulations of this treaty, but took possession of the entire sovereignty of the island. Queen Pomare has written to the King to demand the execution of the clauses of the treaty, which assigns to her the internal sovereignty of her country, and to supplicate him to maintain her in her rights. The King, by the advice of his Council, not finding in the facts communicated sufficient motives to derogate from the treaty of September 9, 1842, has ordered the pure and simple execution of this treaty, and the establishment of the French Protectorate on the island of Tahiti." If I am correctly informed, this tardy act of justice—for it is now more than eight days since the Government were in possession of all the facts—was most reluctantly granted

During the previous night, from one o'clock to three, he had employed the Nacionales of the surrounding country in keeping up a fire against the wall of Alicante in its entire circuit landward. The rebel enemies believed themselves attacked in reality, and after a general uproar in the place, remained all night in arms at the wall. In the morning they made an attack, and were repulsed with the loss of two killed and several wounded.

The civil Government of the province of Alicante has been established at Elche, the nearest town of consideration to the place besieged. General Roncali has also established another battery in a windmill on the hill of St. Julian, towards the east, which, it is said, overlooks the second line of defence of the Castle of Alicante. Deserters say that the *Patulea* have taken possession of the harbour to prevent the escape of the faint-hearted in the city, and declare that all shall embark, or all perish together. They further say, that "Boné sleeps constantly in the Castle, and the revolutionary junta hardly holds any sessions: one of its members, Espana, feigns illness; but Franco and Carreras are almost always on duty, for they have no confidence in the Nacionales, no regular troops remain with them; and it is only by not laying aside for a moment the gun or the sword, that they can half fulfil the military necessities of their position." The young Empecinado is also amongst them. Constant desertions are announced by the besiegers, and preparations are made for cutting off the supply of water from the famous well of Fuensanta. The decree of "No quarter" is not permitted to be a dead letter in the hands of the military authorities.

by M. Guizot; not that for a moment he ever sanctioned or approved the conduct of the Admiral, but he was afraid of the Chambers. The speeches of Lord Aberdeen and Sir Robert Peel, coupled with the earnest remonstrance of Lord Cowley, however, compelled him to insert the articles which appeared in the *Moniteur*. Our opposition journals are tame this morning rather crestfallen; they anticipated that M. Guizot would not dare to disavow the Admiral, and that a war with England must have been the necessary result. Their pride is somewhat injured too that the disavowal should have taken place after the remarks of the English Government in the House of Parliament; had it been before, nothing would have been said about it—but now "M. Guizot only obeys the orders of Lord Aberdeen." It is but just to state that his Majesty, the instant he received the news, determined on not ratifying it. If I am correctly informed, despatches with the recall of Admiral Dupetit-Thouars, have already left France by a frigate. The question will be discussed in the Chamber. The following took place yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies:—

M. de Carne demanded permission to speak relative to a matter on which he wished to obtain some explanation from the Ministry. "A resolution of the Government," he observed, "was inserted in the *Moniteur* of this morning, from which it appears that the taking possession of Queen Pomare's territories in the name of France, has not obtained the approbation of the Cabinet. It is, of consequence, in this state of things, that the facts having reference to this important resolution, shall be accurately known. I may add that it is desirable that the discussion in this Chamber shall precede that which may take place in the British Parliament. I have, therefore, to pray the Chamber to appoint Wednesday next for the explanation which I demand."

"M. Guizot—I have no objection whatever to make to the explanation asked for. The Government is ready to give all the information that may be desired."

"M. Bellault—According to the *Moniteur*, it appears that the Government is not of opinion that the facts ought to be appreciated as Admiral Dupetit-Thouars has done. It, therefore, appears to me necessary to have the official report on which the Ministry has decided laid before us, and to have it deposited in our archives. I have to ask the Minister for Foreign Affairs if he has any objection to this course?"

"M. Guizot—In like manner, I have to reply that I do not see the slightest objection to what is proposed."

The discussion was then fixed for Thursday next.

M. Barrot, the French Consul-General sent to Hayti to regulate the indemnity due to France, has returned; he brings with him 300,000 piastres.

The editor of the journal *La France* has been found guilty of publishing articles, being a personal attack upon the King, showing an adhesion to another form of government than that established by law, and attacks upon the oath of allegiance and fidelity. He was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and a fine of 8000 francs (£320).

At the annual public sitting of the Academy of Sciences a prize of 4000 francs was given to M. Machen, of Verviers, for his method of extracting starch from flour without injury to the gluten, or putrid fermentation.

On Saturday evening last, his Majesty, accompanied by General Athlet, Colonel Dumas and De Chabannes, and several orderly officers, left Paris for Chateau d'Eau.

The falsification wine continues to an alarming extent. A few days since the police seized 100 pipes of adulterated wine in the cellars of one of the first houses in the trade.

We have been rather more gay this last week; we have had several well attended private concerts. That given by Duprez was most fashionably attended. Duprez sang one of Balfe's English ballads, accompanied by the composer. His language was pure and distinct. The *soirées* of M. Pankouke are much frequented, not only by the *élite* of Paris, but every artist of merit. M. Pankouke possesses one of the most extensive and best selected galleries of *vertu* and curiosities in Paris. The musical and dancing *soirées* of our countryman, Mr. Cuthbert, are decidedly the best regulated and amusing to be found in our capital. They are the resort of beauty and fashion. Mrs. Cuthbert and her charming daughter are the fairy queens who preside over these delightful meetings.

The long-expected ballet has at length appeared at the Grand Opera. It is called "Lady Henriette; ou, la Servante de Greenwich." The subject is trifling, but the decorations are excellent. The music, which is pleasing enough, is by de Flotow, Burgmüller, and Deldevez. It was well received.

We have a species of petty warfare at the Italian Opera. The director has applied to the court of justice, demanding that his contract with Fornasari should be cancelled on the ground that this artist, who receives 35,000 francs for the season, has not fulfilled the conditions of his agreement, by, at the hour of performing, sending a certificate of ill health. Fornasari says that he is prepared to show that he is not in a fit state to sing. It is reported that an action will also be brought by the director against Ronconi for getting *rather too merry* on a Carnival night, and preventing, by his non-appearance, the representation of the "Barber of Seville."

One of the great admirers of Madame Catalani has had her portrait engraven, and profusely distributed.

Doehler, the celebrated pianist, is now in Paris.

The Carnival at Naples has been rather dull. An opera by Jaubert, called "Puss in Boots," is now in rehearsal at Berlin. The King has refused to accept the resignation of Meyerbeer as *Maitre de Chapelle*. It is said that Marschner is writing an opera to be called "The Emperor Rodolph of Nassau."

Spohr, the celebrated violinist and composer, has resuscitated; he lately played at a concert at Hesse Cassel.

Letters from Denmark speak in high terms of a violinist named Bazzini; it is said that he is likely to succeed Paganini.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 24.—It is asserted in a letter that the King of Sweden was growing worse; the mortification in the leg is ascending, and there are no longer any hopes of saving him.

Messrs. Cubitt and Sopwith, English engineers, arrived yesterday at the Hotel d'Europe. They are come on account of some capitalists of London and Belgium, to examine on the spot the plans of the engineer of the state for the new railway between the Sambre and the Meuse, which has been long called for by the interests of the manufacturers of that country. They waited the same day on the Minister of Public Works.

The King has received a letter from the Emperor of Austria, notifying the death of the Archduchess Maria Christina, and a letter from the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, notifying the death of her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess.

His Majesty goes into mourning to-day for a fortnight.

The measures taken by the Prussian Government, respecting the Polish deserters who have arrived in the Grand Duchy of Posen, are being carried into execution. Most of them belong to the higher classes of society; considered as state prisoners, they are sent to the fortress of Magdeburg, where they will be confined. It is calculated that since the expiration of the cartel with Russia, 2000 deserters have come to the Grand Duchy of Posen.

GREECE.

Letters from Athens to the 6th ult. state that the party agitation in the National Assembly is still kept up by the debates on the proposed Constitution, but that public tranquillity has not been disturbed. The Mainotes are kept quiet by promises that their claims shall have justice done to them by the law. The third article of the Constitution, which gave rise to the stormy debates, has been passed in the following terms:—"All Greeks are equal before the law, and contribute to the charges of the State in proportion to their fortunes. Greek citizens alone can hold public offices. Those only are citizens who become so according to the laws of the country."

The latest dates are of the 10th inst. They announce the recovery of King Otho from illness, and that grand fêtes had taken place at Athens to celebrate the event, on the occasion of the anniversary of his Majesty's birth-day. M. Mavrocordato, the Greek Ambassador to Constantinople, had given in his resignation, in consequence of a difference between him and the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PORTUGAL.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Liverpool*, Capt. R. W. Evans, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday night at 11 o'clock, bringing mails from Gibraltar, Cadiz, Lisbon, and Vigo. Her dates of departure are as follow:—From Gibraltar, Sunday, Feb. 18, at six o'clock p.m.; Cadiz, Feb. 19, at nine a.m.; Lisbon, Feb. 22, at five p.m.; and Vigo, Feb. 23, at half-past five p.m. The letters received by this vessel announce the insurrection as virtually at an end. The great bulk of the army remained faithful to the government, and the people had taken no part whatever, either for or against the movement. Indeed, the insurgent bands had been much thinned by desertion; and many of them had returned to their allegiance. All the most influential men of the September party were in prison or had fled. Three brigades, under the command of Viscount Fonte Nova, had been dispatched in pursuit of the rebels, who, it was reported, had sought refuge in Spain.

SYRIA.

Our private letters from Beyrout, of the 17th of January, announce that a general insurrection is on the point of breaking out in the Lebanon. The roads are no longer safe for travellers, and even the field labourers are compelled to work with a musket on their shoulders. The oldest inhabitants declare that a similar state of anarchy never before existed in the Lebanon. A few days previously the dead bodies of two mountaineers were found between Beyrout and Tripoli, who had been assassinated and plundered by the troops of Essad Pacha, who refused to surrender the guilty to justice. Essad Pacha was exercising the most odious oppression over the unfortunate Maronites. He had lately insisted on the inhabitants of Kasserouan paying a tribute of 30,000 piastres, although the Porte had exempted the inhabitants of that province from all tribute during three years, in consequence of the losses they had suffered in the war of 1840. The inhabitants having been intimidated, paid part of this sum; but the British Consul having been apprised of this fact commanded them not to pay any more.

AMERICA.

By the arrival of the packet-ship *Cambridge*, from New York, we have papers two days later than those received by the *Britannia* steamer. The *Cambridge* is the packet-ship of the 1st, but owing to the ice in New York harbour was detained a day in her going out.

We learn that the rejection of Mr. Porter, as Secretary of War, had been confirmed by the Senate, and by an immense majority, only three members supporting the nomination, and forty-two voting against it.

On the same day a resolution was submitted similar to that in the House of Representatives, requiring the President to give the British Government the twelve months' notice under the Oregon convention.

Mr. Benton offered in the Senate, on the 30th Jan., a resolution inquiring whether slaves escaping to the British dominions since the treaty of 1842 had been given up; and also a resolution proposing that the provision of the treaty of 1842 relative to the surrender of criminals escaping from justice be terminated. On the following day the first resolution was agreed to; and the second, on the motion of Mr. Benton, was postponed until the 14th ult. Mr. M'Duffie gave notice that he would offer a resolution that would bring the bill introduced by him within the jurisdiction of the Senate, in order to obviate the objection to its discussion.

At the same time a resolution was offered for an estimate of the expense that would be incurred in causing the vessels of the home squadron to leave New Orleans once a month, and cruise among the West India islands and along the coast of the Caribbean sea and the Gulf of Mexico, &c., returning to New Orleans, and touching at each of the principal ports. Also a resolution of inquiry, contemplating the establishment of a naval depot, at some point near the confluence of the Ohio and the Mississippi.

Some discussion had also taken place relative to the southern states and their right of petitioning on certain questions, but this was of an unimportant character.

The Peruvian Treasury had issued a notice to claimants under the convention with Mexico to the effect that holders of certificates would on their presentation receive their proportions of the second instalment and interest paid by Mexico, after deducting expenses of transmission and insurance on the transmission of the funds to the United States. The amount to be distributed is 137,748 dols. 25c., and is equivalent to six 83224-100000 per cent on the respective awards.

The Hon. Alexander Porter, one of the United States Senators, from Louisiana, died on the 14th Jan. at his residence near Franklin, Attakapas.

The accounts from various parts of the United States represent the weather as unusually severe.

Papers from New York of the 3rd Jan. have been received by the *Mediator*, which reached Portsmouth on Monday. They bring only one fact of interest, viz., the resignation of Mr. Calhoun as a candidate for the Presidency.

THE SPANISH QUESTION.

The following letter from Lord Ranelagh, which has been published in the daily papers, may not be considered uninteresting at the present moment:—

TO THE EDITOR.

3, Bolton-row, Feb. 26, 1844.

Sir—The subject of the imprisonment of Don Carlos is to be brought before the House of Commons to-morrow. May I request a place in your columns for a statement essentially bearing on the subject, in which a false judgment by the House of Commons must bring discredit and disrepute upon England? Don Carlos is at the present moment detained a prisoner in France, in consequence, not so much of any desire or requirement on the part of the British nation, as of the personal request of Lord Palmerston, made by him in 1840, the responsibility of which is inherited by Sir Robert Peel.

My object in writing these few lines is not to discuss the merits of the numberless "Spanish questions" of the last few years, but I cannot forego an opportunity of bringing before the public such conduct of Lord Palmerston as fell under my own observation, and which in its inevitable consequences I believe detrimental to their interests. Lord Palmerston's Quadruple Treaty was first framed to pacify Portugal, and was afterwards extended to Spain, to suit the short-lived caprice of the noble lord for the Queen Regent of that country. It stands a blot upon our national honour, and will remain to after ages as a monument of the debasement into which we ourselves were sunk at the period it was framed. It was, besides, a flagrant violation of the rights of independent kingdoms, and a gross infringement of the law of nations. This treaty furnishes a singular instance of an interference with the concerns of other states at the moment repeated pledges of non-intervention were dropping from the lips of its framers. It was a convention in which the attitude of Great Britain and France was rather menacing and offensive than conciliatory and firm. It protracted the civil war, wasted the blood and treasure of the people, and its effects are still exhausting all the best resources of Spain. If a constitutional government was so much to the liking of Lord Palmerston, why did he confine his efforts to its establishment in Spain? Unjust as a precedent, might not the example be equally followed by other foreign governments claiming a right to support principles of their fancy, such as Russia in India, America in Canada, France in Ireland? Lord Palmerston was asked in the House of Commons, what would be the consequence, as regarded England, if other powers adopted a similar line on the Carlist side? The noble lord replied, that two great powers might act as auxiliaries on different sides and yet not be at war with each other. We were not the belligerents, and therefore had not the belligerents' right of seizure should any other power choose to send supplies to Don Carlos. On this assurance, and given thus publicly, and trusting in the word of a British statesman, several merchants from Holland, Sardinia, and England, sent arms and ammunition to the coast, when, to their surprise, they found that British cruisers had orders to seize them; but, still more to the shame of the honour of Englishmen, let it be known that in defiance of these outward professions of neutrality this British statesman had issued the following order, viz.:—

"Information has been received by His Majesty's Government that a Sardinian squadron of four or five frigates are about to put to sea; and as it is possible that some of the ships of that squadron may appear on the coast of Spain with a view of giving countenance and protection to the adherents of Don Carlos, I am to convey to you their lordships' directions to keep a watchful eye on the proceedings of these ships, and to use your utmost endeavours to counteract any effect their presence may produce, as well as to prevent any succours reaching the Carlists through their means; you will, however, avoid the risk of any hostile proceedings, unless they should persist, after due warning, in landing arms or munitions of war, or in rendering active assistance or co-operation to any Carlist force which there may be in the provinces bordering on the coast."

It will naturally be supposed that Lord Palmerston, after the issuing of this order, would have made the regular and requisite notification of these instructions to all neutral states. He did no such thing; his public speech was for the northern powers, his private order to the British navy. Comment is needless. Lord Palmerston, moreover, said in the House of Commons that the British naval force would remain neutral and take no part whatever in any internal diversion between the Constitutionalists of 1812 and their opponents.

Now, I happened to be in Barcelona two days after one of the most horrid, cruel, cold-blooded tragedies that ever disgraced a civilised country; perpetrated, too, with the connivance and assistance of the principal authorities. This was the massacre of 120 Carlist prisoners. The authors of these murders, though well known, were not molested; but a day or two after, when the Constitution of 1812 was proclaimed, a dozen of the principal inhabitants were sent as pri-

soners on board the British man of war, where they were kept, making, for the first time since Britannia ruled the waves, prisons of its wooden walls and gaolers of its officers.

Disgraceful as this may appear, it is not equal to what followed; for I find from the notice of the instructions issued by the noble lord to the Admiralty, that an officer who was in command of a British man-of-war opened a most cruel fire of grape and canister on the passing army of Gomez—a defenceless set of men, who had not the means of returning so unheard-of and un-English an attack.

The next charge I bring against Lord Palmerston (for I accuse no one else of disgracing the British flag) was the part taken by the British naval forces at the siege of Bilbao, where I was myself a witness to a British man-of-war playing the part of belligerent in secret only, her outward appearance of neutrality being uniformly and strictly preserved. Had she been considered as an enemy, she would have been seriously injured, perhaps destroyed. The vessel remained quietly at anchor, apparently neutral and harmless, for six weeks. Her first undisguised act of hostility occurred in her landing troops at the decisive attack on the bridge of Luchana, yet even there escaped recognition, enveloped, as they were, in storm and darkness, whilst surprising the all-confiding Carlists. This fact was denied by Lord Minto in the House of Lords. I was not then in England to answer him. I now defy him or any one else to disprove what I have stated.

I now come to an indignity, or rather a savage barbarity, displayed towards the person of Don Carlos. The following document cannot, I should hope, be expressive of British feelings, but rather those of individual hostility:—

“Viscount Palmerston having signified to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty his Majesty’s pleasure, that, in the event of Don Carlos applying for protection on board any of his Majesty’s ships or vessels, such protection be positively refused to Don Carlos, I am commanded by their lordships to signify these directions to you to guide yourself accordingly. Yours, C. Wood.”

Under what circumstances would Don Carlos have asked to be received on board a British vessel? Must they not have been those of personal danger? The order, then, to deny him a refuge was tantamount to an order for his death. Is there any man in England, besides Lord Palmerston, that would have conceived such an order as this, especially knowing the little mercy he had to expect should he have fallen into the hands of his enemies, as the following proclamation of Mina and Valdez will show:—

“Death to any surgeon who relieves a wounded rebel. (This is the only humane part of the proclamation.) Root up every vineyard—burn every corn-field—cut down every tree—level every house. Let neither age, sex, nor condition, be sacred in your sight, for our Gracious Queen devotes the rebellious provinces to rapine, to slaughter, and to fire.”

I must now mention what may appear a smaller matter in comparison with the grave accusations I have hitherto been the instrument of preferring. But Englishmen, proverbially sensitive and quick where personal honour is concerned, will not fail to attach some importance to the circumstance in question. I allude to the seal of a private letter addressed to an admiral in the British service, being opened at the Foreign Office or Admiralty, copied, *resealed*, and forwarded to its destination. Another proof, if one were wanting, to show the un-English feelings of the noble ex-Secretary will be found in his conduct towards myself, which I only mention to prove his inveterate hatred to everybody who in any way thwarted his favourite policy in Spain. His lordship paid me the compliment of instructing the British ministers in foreign countries not to present me at any of the courts:—

“Florence, April, 1837.”

“My lord, I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship’s letter, and I regret that I do not feel authorised to comply with your lordship’s request to be put in possession of the copy of the instructions that I have received from his Majesty’s principal Secretary of State relative to your lordship’s presentation at Court: though I have no objection whatever in stating to your lordship, that should your lordship apply to me to be presented to his Imperial and Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany, it would be my duty, under my present instructions, to decline acceding to your lordship’s demands.

“I have the honour to be, &c., R. ABERCROMBIE.”

Until I saw this order of Lord Palmerston, I was not aware that an Englishman was considered guilty (whatever the moral certainty of his guilt might be) before judgment and conviction were recorded against him.

It has been said that Don Carlos gave his word not to return to Spain. No one knows better than Lord Palmerston the heroic resolution of that prince when he rejected, with all the contempt which it deserved, the insidious invitation of a British agent to renounce his rightful claims.

I have endeavoured to fix upon one individual—upon one solely, exclusively and irrespectively of any national interest—the responsibility of our whole struggle with Don Carlos. To him also, and to him alone, is entirely due the scandal of this protracted incarceration—one in which the minimum of cost is combined with the maximum of hardship.

It is for an English public, and a British House of Commons, to determine whether the intention of Lord Palmerston’s hostilities be to them worth more than their old renown as a free nation, and their fair fame as a generous antagonist.

Your obedient servant, RANELAGH.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The house met at five o’clock. Lord BROUGHAM said that he wished to put a question to the noble earl opposite, of which he had given him notice privately, namely, whether he had received any intelligence of certain proceedings on the part of a French squadron, with respect to a vessel of ours in the South Seas?—The Earl of ABERDEEN said, he could only state that the Government had received no information of the kind, and that he conceived nothing to be more improbable.

In answer to a question from the same noble and learned lord, with regard to a proclamation issued by the King of Prussia, to expel the refugee Poles from Posen, the Earl of ABERDEEN said, he was not in a condition to answer the question, but he thought it would be found that whatever had been done was justified by the necessity of the case.

On the motion of Lord BAUMONT, extracts of correspondence between the Foreign Office and the Sublime Porte, relative to the duties on British goods imported into Turkey, were ordered.

On the motion of Lord TETNAM, a return of the prosecutions on the part of the Crown, for breaches of the law relative to the importation of tobacco, was ordered.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE gave notice of his intention to move, in the course of a few days, that there be laid before the house any instructions that had been given to the officers of the Crown in Ireland, with regard to the mode of striking juries.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

On the motion of Sir T. FREMANTLE, a new writ was ordered to issue for the county of Londonderry, in the room of R. Bateson, Esq., deceased.

Mr. O’CONNELL presented petitions, with 387,000 signatures, praying for a repeal of the Union.

Mr. B. COCHRANE gave notice that, on reading the order of the day for a committee on the Poor-law, he should move as an instruction, “That the Poor-law, even if amended as proposed, is opposed to the ancient constitution of this realm, and is inadequate to relieve the distresses of the people.”

Mr. S. O’BRIEN gave notice, in committee on the Poor-law, to move, that in each union there should be appointed a chaplain of the Established Church.

On the motion for going into a Committee of Supply, Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved an amendment, to the effect, that the granting of supplies be delayed until the grievances complained of by the people be redressed.—It was seconded by Colonel RAWDON, and supported by Mr. J. Fielden and Dr. Bowring; but it was repudiated by Mr. Williams and Mr. Gisborne.—Mr. E. ROBEY supported the motion.—After a few words from Mr. GIBBORNE, who opposed the motion, and thought it would be wrong to put off the estimates until after Easter, the house divided, when there appeared—

For the motion 11
Against it 105

Majority against the motion 94

On the motion for going into a Committee of Supply being again read, Sir CHARLES NAPIER rose to bring the constitution of the Board of Admiralty under the consideration of the house. He called the attention of the Government to the propriety of giving a greater proportion of the civil employments in the Board of Admiralty and the Navy Board to navy men, and to the justice of giving a preference to sailors over the butlers and servants of great men, in obtaining dockyard situations. The gallant commodore made many suggestions, and criticised the state of the navy generally; pronounced the Penelope steam-ship perfectly useless, and the Queen’s yacht no better than she ought to be.—Mr. S. HERBERT assured the gallant commodore that every disposition was felt by the Admiralty to give employment to naval men in all the situations which it was desirable they should fill. The strictures of the gallant commodore were not the best founded, for the Penelope was reported to be a fine ship; nor was his judgment infallible, for his plan with regard to the Powerful was pronounced by officers of eminence to be exceedingly dangerous.—After some remarks by Captain PEECELL, the house went into Committee of Supply.—Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT brought forward the Navy Estimates. A considerable reduction had been made in the charge, the number of men had been reduced, the dockyards had been improved, and the means of building steam and other ships greatly increased.—The first vote for 34,000 seamen and marines and 2000 boys was, after a discussion, agreed to, and the Chairman reported progress.—The report of the Horse-racing Penalties Bill was brought up, and the clause, of which notice had been given by Mr. Berkeley, having been negatived without a division, the report was received.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The House of Lords met for a short time, but no business of any importance was transacted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

In the House of Commons several important questions were asked of Ministers at the commencement of public business. In answer to one question, Sir R. PEEL announced that the French Government had disowned the proceedings of the French Admiral in taking possession of the island of Tahiti. In answer to another question the right hon. baronet stated that Government had no intention to propose any alteration in the law for the prevention of duelling.

Mr. WALLACE rose, pursuant to notice, to call attention to the cost of the judicial establishment in Scotland, where there are ninety-three stipendiary judges on full salaries. The hon. gentleman dwelt much on the little time given by the judges of the Court of Sessions, to the business of their court, the proper name for which would be the “Court of Vacations.” The real judicial business of Scotland was performed, he said, by the Court of Chancery in London, for so little confidence had the people of Scotland in their own courts, that every judgment was appealed against. After entering into various personal details, the hon. gentleman concluded by moving an address to her Majesty, praying her to command that the sittings of the court shall be extended by two months in each year. No one rising to second the motion, there was no question before the house, and the Lord Advocate could not, as was expected, rise to answer Mr. Wallace. Sir J. GRAHAM, however, claiming indulgence on the ground of his official position, very briefly replied to some of the personal attacks of the hon. gentleman.

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Lord J. MANNERS then rose to move an address, praying her Majesty to intercede with the King of the French on behalf of Don Carlos. The noble lord went over the history of the war in the Basque provinces, censuring the conduct of the English naval force on the coast, during the siege of Bilbao, and particularly every step connected with the formation and employment of the English legion. He censured the English Government of the time for having taken no measure for the personal security of Don Carlos, defended throughout the conduct of that Prince, and maintained that neither during the civil war in Spain nor since his retirement into France had that illustrious Prince done anything to justify the treatment he was now receiving.—Sir R. PEEL, while he owned he could not but feel sympathy for the misfortunes of Don Carlos, expressed a hope that the house would not sanction the motion now before it. The right hon. baronet quoted the authority of the French Government to show that for the constraint of Don Carlos England was not responsible, that constraint having been imposed in the interests of France, and in virtue of the French law. The motion of the noble lord was avowedly founded on the principle that the constraint of Don Carlos was inconsistent with the honour of England. For the house to establish such a principle might lead to the most dangerous consequences to the good feeling between England and France, and should her Majesty intercede with the King of the French in such terms, the French Government would probably treat the application with merited slight.—Mr. SMYTHE still expressed a belief that Don Carlos would not have been detained in France but in compliance with the expressed wishes of England.—Lord PALMERSTON admitted that the English Government had expressed an opinion to the French Government, that Don Carlos ought not to be allowed to leave France without entering into express engagements not to disturb the peace of Spain. England had no interest in the success of any particular faction in Spain. The interest of England was, that Spain should become powerful and prosperous, and have her proper weight in the European balance of power.—Mr. A. B. COCHRANE particularly applied himself to show that all the troubles that had broken out in Spain, of late years, had been fomented by French intrigue.—Sir C. NAPIER made a statement of some length respecting the conduct of Don Carlos, whom the honourable and gallant member described as guilty of the foulest murders, and as utterly undeserving of the sympathy of Englishmen.—After some further discussion, in which Mr. Borthwick, Sir H. Douglas, Mr. Trelawny, Mr. M. Milnes, and Mr. M. Gore participated, Lord J. Manners replied, intimating that he would not press the measure to a division. There were loud cries of “Divide,” and it was for some time undecided whether a division would take place or not. The motion was, however, negatived without a division.

Captain BERNAL moved for a copy of an address from the Protestant Operative Association of Dublin to the Lord Lieutenant.—Lord ELIOT opposed the motion, as calculated to give too much importance to the matter.—The motion, however, was pressed to a division, and rejected by a majority of 105 against 54. [Neither House of Parliament met on Wednesday.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

In the absence of the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury took his seat upon the Woolsack at five.

The Duke of RICHMOND said he should move that the Horse-racing Penalties Bill, as brought up from the Commons, and the amendments, be printed, and tomorrow he should bring the matter under their Lordships’ consideration.

At the instance of the Earl of Ripon, Lord RADNOR consented, in consequence of the absence of the Duke of Wellington, to postpone the presentation of his petition from the county of Somerset on the subject of free trade.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour. A number of petitions on various subjects were presented.

Mr. VERNON SMITH gave notice that on that day fortnight he should move that an alteration be made in the oath taken by Roman Catholics before entering Parliament.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD gave notice that on the motion for going into supply tomorrow, he should move that the several petitions he had presented, complaining that that house did not truly represent the people, should be referred to a Select Committee, and that until such committee had reported, the grant of any supplies should be deferred.

Mr. COLVILLE gave notice of several Amendments on the Poor-law Bill.

Mr. Sergeant MURPHY presented two petitions from the municipality of Cork, complaining of certain parts of the Municipal Corporations Act for Ireland, and praying the house to amend them.

Sir HOWARD DOUGLAS said a paragraph in a newspaper had just caught his eye, in which it was stated that he had charged General Espartaco with want of personal courage. The courage of that officer was unquestioned as it was unquestionable. His (Sir H. Douglas) observations had applied to the corps d’armée. He had great pleasure, therefore, in availing himself of this opportunity of giving this explanation with respect to an individual who was absent and in adversity.

Lord LINCOLN obtained leave to bring in the bill of which he had given notice for regulating the construction of buildings in the metropolis and its neighbourhood.

Mr. RICE rose, pursuant to notice, “To call the attention of the house to the Report of the Committee on Shipwrecks, with reference to Harbours of Refuge, and to move an humble address to her Majesty, praying that a committee of scientific and competent persons might be appointed to consider and advise the best means of carrying into effect the recommendation of that committee;” but after considerable discussion, during which Sir R. PEEL assured the house that the subject was under the anxious consideration of Government, but they would not be prepared to submit any proposition until the report of the commissioners should have been made and considered, the motion was withdrawn.

The remainder of the evening was consumed in discussing the motion of Col. Rawdon relative to the Clontarf proclamation, which is now nearly worn out, and the house adjourned at a quarter to eleven o’clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

In the absence of the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury took his seat on the woolsack at five o’clock.

In answer to a question from Lord MONTEAGLE, with regard to the Landlord and Tenant Commission, the Earl of DEVON said, that the labours of the commission would be prosecuted with as little delay as possible.

Lord BROUGHAM rose to move for copies of the correspondence which had taken place between the English Missionaries in the South Sea Islands and the Government, relating to the affairs of Otaheite. He understood there would be no objection to the production of that correspondence.

The Earl of ABERDEEN had no objection to produce the correspondence. With respect to the recent proceedings of the French Admiral at Otaheite, he had only to say that the acts of that officer were disowned by the French Government. (Hear, hear.) He thought it right to state that this had been entirely done by the spontaneous voluntary act of the French. (Hear.) He (Lord Aberdeen) had not written to her Majesty’s representative in Paris, and not one word of remonstrance had been afforded by the ambassador himself. For he (Lord Aberdeen) was from the first convinced, that when the thing was known, the feeling on the part of the French Government, if what was done to their own honour and to justice, would lead to that result. (Hear, hear.) He made this statement as explicitly as possible; but he was quite prepared to see that the Ministers of the King of the French would be assailed by the war party, with accusations of having succumbed to Britain. The war party would not fail to avail themselves of the opportunity (hear, hear), and in the same manner he thought that whatever had been done by himself, and whatever had not been done, would be set down by the partisans in this country of the French war party as a base and cowardly submission to France. (Hear, hear.) But the war party was as little to be regarded in France, as fortunately it was in this country. (Hear.) He had great satisfaction in stating that he had not received any complaints from the missionaries in those islands on the subject. It was only two days since that he had received a deputation from the London Missionary Society, which had assured him that there was no cause of complaint on the ground against the French Government. (Hear.) The French authorities had treated them entirely in the manner promised by the Convention. (Hear.) The returns were then ordered, and their lordships shortly afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour. Mr. STANDISH presented a petition from Harrow, in favour of a project for the formation of a railway on the atmospheric principle, to be carried round the metropolis. The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

On the motion of Mr. S. HERBERT, that the Order of the Day for going into Committee of Supply be read,

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE rose to “move for a return of all moneys paid to Frederick Bond Hughes, Charles Ross, and John Jackson, on account of any communications made by them to Government relative to the Repeal agitation in Ireland, distinguishing the amounts paid to each; also, the dates of the several payments, specifying the respective periods at which they commenced; together with copies of any instructions given to the above-named Frederick Bond Hughes, Charles Ross, and John Jackson, with respect to the duties to be performed by them in Ireland. Also, a return of the amount paid to the above-named for expenses during their attendance at the trial of the Queen against O’Connell and others. Also, a return of all moneys paid to the late or present proprietor or proprietors, managers, conductors, or persons in the employ of the *Morning Herald* and *Standard* newspapers, or any of them, on account of communications or informations made or given by the said parties, or any of them, to the Government, in reference to the repeal agitation in Ireland; distinguishing the times at which the said communications or informations were furnished, and the period at which the several sums of money were paid. Also, the name or names of the shorthand writers appointed to furnish the Government report of the proceedings at the trial of the Queen against O’Connell and others.” The hon. gentleman entered at great length on a discussion of the facts connected with the employment of the above-named individuals in Ireland, and, in conclusion, said that

these proceedings had been conducted, from first to last, in a way which reflected no honour on them, either as men, or as Ministers of the Crown. (Cheers.) Mr. WALLACE was understood to second the motion.

Sir J. GRAHAM said, he should entertain a melancholy opinion of the future prospects, not only of Ireland, but of the whole country, if the majority in that house sympathized with the sentiments of the honourable gentleman who brought forward the motion. The right hon. baronet proceeded to say that he took the entire responsibility of the employment of those persons on himself, and that his colleagues had nothing to do with it. He had no objection to the returns as regarded these gentlemen, and it would be found that the remuneration had not been extravagant. He denied that he had sanctioned any concealment on the part of Mr. Ross, but had engaged him as a reporter for the Government, having known him for many years as an accurate reporter and a most honourable and trustworthy man. With regard to the *Morning Herald* and *Standard*, he denied that any further communication had taken place between the Government and the conductors or proprietors of that journal further than as regards the evidence of Mr. Jackson.

The house then divided, when there appeared—
For the motion 73
Against it 144
Majority against the motion —71
The house then went into a Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, which occupied the remainder of the sitting.

FAST SHOAL OF FISH OFF LYME REGIS, DORSET.

A member of the Natural History Society of Plymouth has favoured us with the following interesting account of the appearance of an unprecedented quantity of small fish off the coast of Lyme Regis, in Dorsetshire, from December last until the 16th of last month.

The month of December last was, in the above locality, even milder than that of many a summer day, when, towards the middle of the month, and perhaps as early as the 7th, the promenaders on the Marine Walk at Lyme perceived, as it were, a white cloud upon the distant waters, and which, by the aid of a glass, appeared to be a vast number of sea gulls. Some sailors who were on the spot, intuitively, said there must be sprats in that direction. For several days the number of gulls flying near the shore kept increasing; and, on the 14th, a large quantity of the fish was taken; they were from 4 to 5 inches in length, of very delicate figure, full of roe, and delicate eating; there was a series of prickles projecting from the belly towards the head, and these wounded the finger if drawn across them. The fish continued to be hauled up, at intervals, for several days, till a Seaton galley arrived, in which two men, with a shrimp net, drew up the fish in such numbers as soon to fill their boat; indeed, the oldest man at Lyme had never witnessed anything of the kind before. The number of boats soon increased, and carts were loaded with the fish, and the price fell to 3d. per bushel.

About the middle of January, a Portland man set a trot, which is a long line, with a short piece of twine and a baited hook, laid at the bottom of the sea, and with it he caught several cod-fish and a ling, an unusual circumstance at Lyme; but our correspondent believes the small fish to have been kept together by the cod. The double fishery continued till January 30, when a strong gale from the northward, and lightning, dispersed all the fish, and the gulls disappeared. However, on February 6, the birds returned westward in great numbers, and the small fish were again seen moving in long shoals, their heads all one way; and they continued to be taken till Feb. 16, when no more remained. No one remembers anything like this multitudinous visit of small fish: superstition held it to be ominous of an earthquake, or some great convulsion about to happen; others suggested that the eruption of Etna had driven the sardines out of the Mediterranean; while a report was spread that the cod-bank of Newfoundland had been deserted. The striking of the shoal, opposite Lyme, is, however, attributed by our correspondent to the extreme fineness of the weather.



Our engraving represents one of the fish, half the life-size: it is a parasite—the *Lernaeus spratæ* of Sowerby’s “British Miscellany;” and the *Lernaeus monellaris* of Milne Edwards’s “Hist. Naturelle des Crustacée,” tome 3, p. 525, planche 41, fig. 5.

From a little round sulcus proceeds a filament, which directly enlarges into a reddish, transparent or nearly so, sac or pod, like a chili in pickles, which is continued, as in the specimen, in two greenish filaments. In one specimen, hours after the fish was taken, the blood in the pod or sac had a quick and regular pulsation. In some, this sac had not become bloodshot; in others, the red was deeper. One specimen had two such appendages, one from either eye. Many had one from one eye. The parasite is fast devouring the fish: its head is embedded in its body.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

EMPLOYMENT OF SEAMEN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.—The Lords of the Admiralty have given directions to the Commanders-in-chief at the dockyard ports that, when ships arrive in port to be paid off, such artificers among the crews who may be found fit and wish to serve in such capacity may be entered as hired artificers in either of the dockyards when vacancies or entries may occur. The same directions are given with respect to those of the crews not being any rate, who may desire to be entered as labourers. They are, however, to admit with the clear understanding that they are liable to be commanded for service at sea at any time their lordships may think proper so to order them. From the known dislike seamen have to work on shore very few have ever availed themselves of the offer hitherto, and it is not likely many will henceforth embrace the opportunity.

The following ships are to be launched from Devonport Dockyard, in the year 1844:—*Flora*, 36 (same mould as the *Pique*); *Creole*, 26; and *Amethyst*, 26; and the frames of a 90-gun ship, to be named the *Marlborough*, and a 50-gun frigate, to be called the *Liffey*, are to be prepared.

PROMOTIONS.—Lieutenant: C. J. Featherstone, of the *Volcano*, steam-vessel, to the rank of Commander. Second Masters: Henry Duncan Burney (acting master of the *Stromboli*), Thomas Charles Pullen of the *Rhadamanthus*, and Henry F. Collins, of the *Shearwater*, to be masters and pilots.

APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenants: Colin W. Lindsay (1837), J. B. Marsh (1828), and F. H. Shortt (1841), to the America. Surgeons: Samuel Mackey (1826) to the America; Bower, to charge of the Cadet, convict-ship. Assistant-Surgeons: William Hoggan (1842), and Henry Turnbull, M.D. (1828), to the America. Purser: John Taylor (b), to the America. Mate: Edward Hempstead, from the *Excellent* to the America. Second Masters: James T. Beckett, from the *Lightning* to the America; G. H. Forster, to the *Lightning*, vice Beckett; Thomas Bowen, to the Royal Sovereign, yacht, at Pembroke; John Imrie, to the *Rhadamanthus*, vice Pullen, promoted. Warrant: Carpenter Jonathan May, to the America.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

GUANO.—FIRST ARRIVAL FROM AFRICA.—We have this morning seen a private letter from Liverpool, dated February 20, in which is the following important information, for all interested in agriculture:—“The first vessel from Africa with guano arrived here yesterday afternoon, the *Levenside*, with 400 tons, full cargo. She reports a great number of vessels, some loaded, some partially so, riding off the island, and from the information which I have been able to receive, we shall shortly have a very large quantity from that quarter. The *Levenside*’s cargo is on Glasgow account, and the captain set off for Glasgow a few hours after arrival at this port.”

THE MERCHANT SEAMEN’S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The half-yearly meeting of the governors and subscribers of this institution, in Bow-road, took place on Monday at the London Tavern, Captain H. Nelson in the chair. The object of this charity is for the board, clothing, and education of orphans of merchant seamen, and there are now in the establishment 70 boys and 35 girls. After the meeting had been addressed by several gentlemen, a ballot took place, at which four boys and two girls were elected. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting separated.

THE STORM.—TWENTY LIVES LOST.—The gales of wind, which blew heavily during the whole of Friday night and Saturday morning from S.S.W., were, we regret to state, productive of the most fearful results along the coast. At Scarborough it was severely felt, and the calamity that was witnessed at the entrance of the harbour will long be borne in recollection by the inhabitants. It having been reported that several fishing yaws had been out all night in the storm, and that fears were apprehended that they had been wrecked, at an early hour a great concourse of persons assembled along the shore, inquiring into the truth of the rumour. Shortly before nine o’clock a cry was raised that there were three of the missing boats standing in for the harbour, which, as may be easily imagined, produced no little degree of satisfaction; and among the eager crowd could be seen the wives and families of those on board the approaching boats, in a state of ecstasy at their apparent safe delivery; or a few seconds, however, had elapsed, the scene became changed to one of a most painful and heart-rending description. The yaws (fishing-boats of about fifty tons burthen) were the *Willing Mind*, of Scarborough, the *Jerome*, and the *Emulous*. They were all beating into the haven, and although the weather had not abated, the wind still blowing heavy squalls with showers of snow and sleet, it was expected they would reach the harbour in safety. Suddenly the wind increased, and in the next moment a terrible sea capsize the whole three vessels, which instantly sank, carrying with them the bulk of their crews. Those belonging to the *Willing Mind* managed to reach the beach near the Spa. The sensation the catastrophe occasioned amongst the assembled throng was intense, some of the ill-fated crews being observed struggling amidst the waves. Several boats put off to render them assistance; but were unable to gain the spot until the whole of the poor fellows (14 in number) belonging to the *Jerome*, Mr. Casmish, master, and the *Emulous*, Mr. Wyall, master, had sunk to rise no more. Unfortunately, most of them have left families to deplore their fate.



SPANISH VILLAGERS RETREATING.

DON CARLOS.—AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

The detention of Don Carlos as a prisoner in France was the subject of a very interesting debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday night; and which, in the words of the *Times*, has "tended to throw a little light, a few sparks, into the dark chaotic mass of Spanish politics."

Don Carlos, it appears, is at this moment detained in the Hôtel Panette, at Bourges, an ancient city in the department of Cher. Here, as stated by Mr. B. Cochrane in the debate of Tuesday night, Don Carlos is but meanly lodged. "He," Mr. Cochrane, "was at Bourges in the course of last year, and had the opportunity of observing the treatment of that prince. Whatever might have been his conduct, he was a prince of the blood of Spain, and when he entered France one of the articles was that he should be always treated as an Infante. But what was the case? His expenses were limited to 15,000*fr.* per annum—less than £700—irrespective of the rent of a house. He was lodged in most miserable rooms, having only three for himself; he might go out to a distance of four leagues, but four gendarmes and police always attended him. He had now been nearly four years shut up in that place, and had not been allowed to enter a house in the town. His restrictions had become greater than they were at first, for when he (Mr. Cochrane) was there last year he was obliged to have permission from the authorities of the town before he was admitted to see him." On the other hand, Sir Robert Peel stated that he (Sir R. Peel) "was positively assured that Don Carlos had enjoyed, and continued to enjoy, every privilege consistent with safety. So far from being imprisoned, he was permitted to go for leagues from Bourges; he was permitted to visit at every house in Bourges; he had even had the palace of the Archbishop offered him as an abode, and had he accepted that offer, he (Sir R. Peel) had reason to believe that he would have been even still less subject to restraints. These were the positive assurances which had been given him."

Don Carlos is in his 56th year. He is the second son of King Charles IV., and brother of Ferdinand VII., who died in 1833; he once



DON CARLOS.

had a fair prospect of succeeding to the throne of Spain. The king, his brother, had four wives, the last of whom, Marie-Christina, bore him two children, and these were daughters. By the provisions of the Salique law, adopted in 1713, by Philippe V., the royal succession was secured to Don Carlos; when the old king was persuaded by the intrigues of the court, to abolish the Salique law, and to name the queen Regent, after his death, of the kingdom of Spain, during the minority of Isabella II. By this *coup d'état*, the prospects of Don Carlos were cut off; for he had every prospect of wearing the crown, when his niece, a child three years old, ascended the throne which he had so ardently coveted.

We have not space to follow the fortunes of Don Carlos in his attempts to establish his claims to the throne of Spain; more especially as the substance of his career will be found in the parliamentary debate already referred to.

Our other illustration represents an afflicting scene, now too frequent in Spain, viz., the flight of an entire village before a dominant leader; and a more sickening scene of the calamities of civil war can scarcely be depicted.

THE MAID OF DAMASCUS.

Aspettare e non venire, &c.—ITALIAN PROVERB.

To wait for those we love—
To wait and wait in vain—
To tread the appointed grove
And tread it o'er again—
Weeping—trembling—fearing—sighing—
Living on a hope self-dying—
Oh! there's no tardy, future bliss
That can atone for this—for this!
Methought I heard his step—no—no!
And yet 'twas something soft and sweet
Which made mine ears mistake it so
For the first echoes of his feet!
They are the music that can bring
My heart-lute all its song again—
They have the magic pow'r to string
Its saddest fret to gayest strain!
But no! he comes not, and I'm left
Alone—forgot—perhaps bereft!

W.



THE MAID OF DAMASCUS.

THE AZORES.



CALDEIRA, OR CRATER, IN CORVO.

RECENT SURVEY OF THE AZORES.

On Thursday next, her Majesty's steam-vessel, the *Styx*, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Woolwich, to complete her survey of the Western Islands; and thus perfect a series of results of great interest to the scientific world, and of high importance to her Majesty's navy, and the mercantile marine. The present is, therefore, a fit opportunity for glancing at some of the principal scenes visited by the *Styx*, from her first commission.

The Azores, as the majority of our readers may recollect, lie in the North Atlantic, about 800 miles from the western coast of Portugal. They consist of nine islands, in three distinct groups. The north-western group contains the small islands of Corvo and Flores, distant about 114 miles from the central group, which includes Terceira, St. George, Pico, Fayal, and Graciosa. The third group, 69 miles to the south-east of the second, is composed of the two islands of St. Michael and Mary, and the Formigas Rocks.

The expedition originated with Mr. Hunt, the British Consul for the Azores, who, in the letter communicating to his Government the destruction of Praya, in Terceira, by earthquake, in June, 1841, suggested that as several islands had been thrown up in these seas by former earthquakes, it was not improbable that such might have been one of the results of the catastrophe at Praya; and he, accordingly, pointed out a situation, 15 miles eastward of Terceira, as the most likely place for finding shoal water. The *Styx*, a second-class steamer, under the command of Captain Vidal, was, accordingly, dispatched to ascertain the existence or non-existence of such a formation, by accurate survey. She sailed from Portsmouth in November, 1841; and, after a passage of thirty days, in which she suffered much from bad weather, arrived at St. Michael's; whence, having remained a few days to refit, she started for Terceira, to sound in the direction pointed out by the Consul; but, after a most diligent search, no shoal water was found to exist there. The town of Praya was visited, and a survey made of the bay and adjacent country. The *Styx* next anchored on what was formerly the summit of Sabrina island, but where is now water fifteen fathoms deep. Sabrina will be recollected to have been thrown up from the ocean in 1811, and to have disappeared in the same year. The *Styx* now returned to England; and, after a refit, proceeded again to the Western Islands in

1842, to make an accurate survey of all the islands. Fayal was first surveyed, from its having been selected by the West India Mail Company, as a coal depôt for their steamers crossing the Atlantic. Flores and Corvo were next visited, and thus concluded the work of the first summer. Madeira was visited previously to the *Styx* returning to England; and meridian distances were measured between all the islands, by means of eleven chronometers, and the longitude of each place correctly determined. In the same month the *Styx* returned to Woolwich, a matter of necessity every winter, as there is no secure anchorage or harbour to shelter the vessel from the very severe gales with which the Azores are visited in winter. In March last, the *Styx* again left England for Madeira, and surveyed that place and the neighbouring island of Porto Santo, and the Dezertas—three barren rocks, situated about 30 miles south-east of Madeira; and here was made an interesting discovery of a submarine connexion between Point Lorenzo, the eastern extremity of Madeira, and the Dezertas. The *Styx* left Madeira in the middle of June, and soon arrived at the Azores, where operations were re-commenced: Graciosa was surveyed; as were also St. Michael's and St. Mary's, and the Formigas; there was likewise determined the position of a shoal, which was long disputed, and the existence of which was frequently denied: it has been named Dolabar's Shoal, breakers having been first seen by that person in a voyage from Martinique in 1738. Pico was next partly surveyed by the *Styx*; and she left Madeira again in November; having remained there two months, and completed her survey of the island, she returned to Woolwich early in January last: she will start again on the 7th instant, and complete the survey by the examination of St. Michael's, Terceira, and part of Pico.

The most attractive geological results of the survey are those in connexion with the volcanic origin of the islands. One of these is the subject of our first illustration—A *Caldeira* in Corvo, one of the smallest of the Western Islands, rising abruptly 2200 feet from the sea. This *caldeira* (Portuguese, large kettle) lies on the north side, and is a vast basin, or seat of an ancient crater, probably of the volcano to which the island is indebted for its existence: it is 1000 feet deep, and nearly three miles in circumference. The cliffs on the north side rise to the very edge of this crater, and every winter brings down by its devastating storms large portions of the rock, which will,



PICO WINE-BOAT.

souls, live in a closely-packed village by the sea, on the south, this being the least exposed spot on the island, and where only they can pass the winter.

Our next illustration is a *Wine-boat*, such as is used for conveying the wine to Fayal from Pico, where are produced the finest wines, which, though inferior to Madeira, from their low price, find a good market, both in Europe and America. The vines grow among the debris of volcanic matter, which, from its inclination, receives the full force of the sun's rays. Fayal produces no wine, and is only the port where wine is received from the opposite island for treatment and foreign shipment. The boats are picturesque, and have two large lateen sails. The work of taking in wine, as everything else with the Portuguese, is attended with great noise and clamour, and the distance from



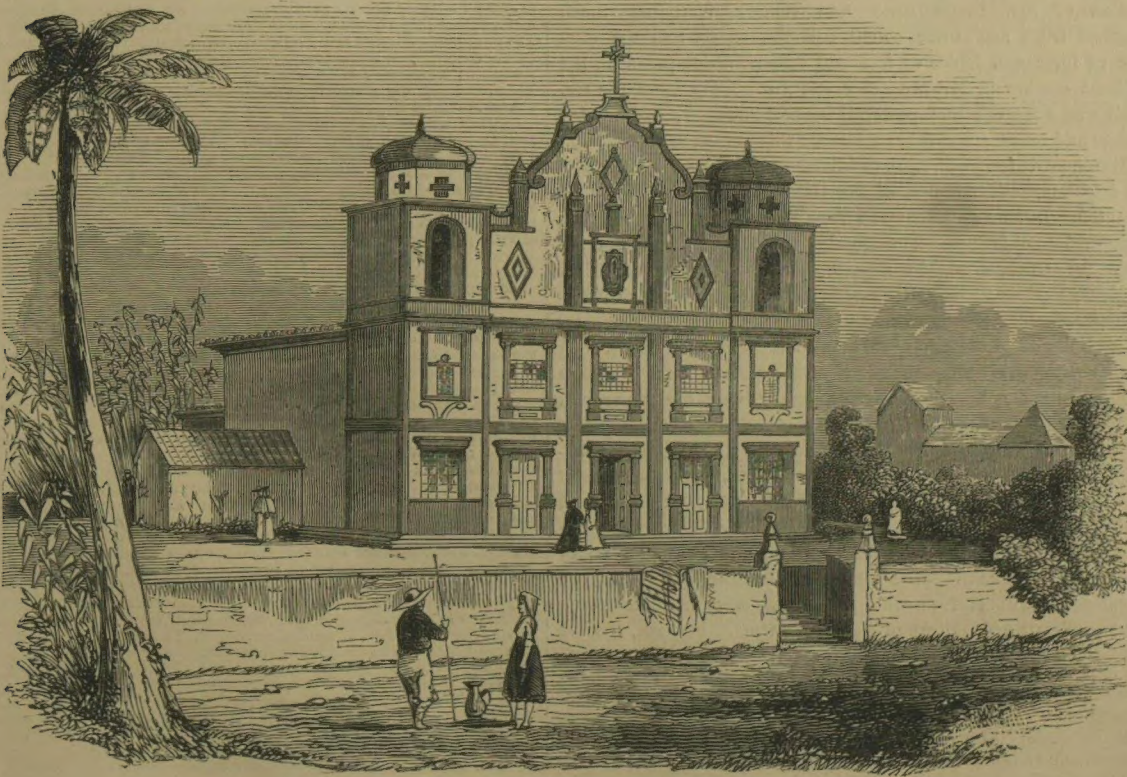
THE VALLEY OF WATERFALLS, IN FLORES.

Pico to Fayal is done in half-an-hour or forty minutes. They are fine boats, and the boatmen exhibit great skill in the management of them; piloting them along the rocky coasts, and often taking in their cargo from off the rocks, under a heavily rolling sea.

The *Valley of Waterfalls*, represented in the next engraving, is situated on the eastern side of the island of Flores, and offers from the ocean some of the most beautiful scenery to be met with in this, the most picturesque island of the Azores. The whole island, which is rugged and broken in all parts, here presents a vast amphitheatre, closed, however, on the sea-side by the lower cliffs, and in the centre admitting the passage of the waters collected from the many cascades that pour into the valley. The tops of the mountains in this island are rarely free from clouds; whilst innumerable rills unite, and fall in cascades down the perpendicular sides of the valley, which is likewise generally filled with clouds—forming altogether a scene of striking sublimity.

The *Church of Santa Cruz*, in Flores (our next engraving), presents a good specimen of the churches to be met with all over the Azores. No hamlet, however small, is without one of these fanes; and they are frequently seen on the mountain side with scarcely a single habitation near. Little or no variety can be detected in their style of architecture, the only difference being in their size, which varies considerably; they are generally kept in bad repair, their revenues being small and the peasantry poor. During the late civil war, religion in these islands received a check; and convents, which were before common, are now nearly unknown. The architecture of the churches is simple, and they are substantially built of lava, the only material to be found here.

We hope ere long to resume these very interesting sketches.



CHURCH OF SANTA CRUZ, IN FLORES.

in a few years, lay one of the sides of the crater entirely bare. Its interior is now chiefly used for pasture, and is, in many places, cultivated with maize, potatoes, &c. The northern portion of the bottom of the valley is filled with water, upon which are several small islands, declared by the inhabitants to be so disposed as to form a model of the Azores. One portion of this lake being on a higher level than the

other, the stream running from it turns a little mill, which grinds the produce of the valley. Many heads of cattle may be seen grazing here unattended, and frequently remain so for many weeks; since the inhabitants, during the winter months of fogs and bad weather, dare not visit the crater, and accordingly, many of the cattle are blown off, and destroyed. The inhabitants, scarcely numbering 300

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 3rd.—Second Sunday in Lent.
MONDAY, 4th.—Saladin died, 1193.
TUESDAY, 5th.—Dr. Arne died, 1778.
WEDNESDAY, 6th.—Michael Angelo born, 1475.
THURSDAY, 7th.—Perpetua.
FRIDAY, 8th.—William III. died, 1701.
SATURDAY, 9th.—Sun sets 5h. 40m.

How WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending March 9.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1 41	2 1	2 19	2 40	2 58	3 16

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One Year

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"E. S." Bedford.—The National Debt has decreased since the Conservative Administration was formed, in 1841.
"J. N." Manchester.—Yes.
"A Cabinet Maker." Sleaford.—We think the Commissioners were wrong in their decision.
"D. M." Liverpool, should write to the Secretary, East India House.
"Penny Postage."—We are glad to see that a subscription is being raised for presenting Mr. Rowland Hill with a testimonial of his exertions for the reduction of postage.
"Rattan."—An engraving of the Liverpool Steeple Chase will appear next week.
"J. C. B."—The offering would, in reality, belong to both countries.
"A. O." Chester-le-Street.—See our announcement this week.
"T. W." Clerkenwell.—We consider coals to be already enormously taxed, and that any further impost should be strenuously opposed.
"An Old Subscriber" is correct in his surmise.
"The Doctor," Birmingham.—6s. 6d. per quarter.
"C. B."—The author of "England and France" is Mr. H. Cockton.
"Hinton," Woolwich, should apply at a lodge in his neighbourhood.
"B. C. L."—The statement is matter of history, but of so old a date as scarcely to bear upon the present condition of Ireland.
"X."—See a pamphlet on the Canary Finch, published by Lambird, 143, Strand.
"A. B. Z."—The rate of interest varies with the sum. The average is 20 per cent.
"B. L." should write to the Secretary of the Norwich Union Reversionary Society, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.
"A Sailor of the New School."—We have made arrangements for illustrating the celebration.
"A Subscriber," Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wishes to ascertain the address of Mr. W. Bucknell, proprietor of the "Eccleobion."
"X. Y. Z." should consult the advertisements during the vacations.
"Some Friends at Highbury."—The nineteenth century commenced with January, 1801.
"U. V. W." Stamford.—We have already engaged.
"T. E."—It depends upon circumstances.
"H. P. G." Athlone.—The charge is correct.
"W. R." Liverpool.—Sergeants-at-law only wear their red gowns on particular days, and not in court, generally.
"R. H. G." Chipstead.—We have not heard of the payment of any prize-money to the seamen engaged in the Chinese War.
"Paz," Kent.—We think that, whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause in which soldiers are engaged, they are entitled to the thanks of the country for distinguished services.
"Senex," Norwich, is thanked for the hint.
"A Constant Reader" is liable to be taxed for armorial bearings, although they are not granted from Herald's College.
"A Subscriber from the Commencement" is thanked for the sketch of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institute, which shall be engraved in our next. The architectural details will further oblige.
"Enquiry," City.—Yes.
"An Old Subscriber," Rochester, is thanked for his sketch.
"A Reader," Stockport.—Mr. William Harrison.
"A Grocer's Shopman" justly complains of the hardships in his trade.
"W. N." Norfolk.—We agree with our correspondent that the second class carriages on the various railways are prejudicial to the health of travellers.
"J. D." Stoke Newington.—We notice the leading orator.
"Z." London.—We do not remember any by-law to prevent the first floor front in a main street in the city being used as a bed-room.
"S. J. F."—A portrait and memoir of the Sovereign will appear shortly in our journal.
"M. M. B." should apply to Mr. Thomas, news-agent, Finch-lane, Cornhill. We are not aware of any chess publication stamped.
"A Young Beginner," St. Agnes, Cornwall.—Huffing at draughts is going out of practice.
"Ted."—Mr. Sheil was a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, and afterwards held the situation of Vice-President of the Board of Trade under the late Government. He holds no office under the present Administration.
"C. F. S."—The qualifications required are so numerous and versatile as are seldom met with in the same person, and cannot be enumerated here. The salary is generally £5 per week.
INELIGIBLE.—Labour and Sleep, by J. C.; The Twins, by Rosalie; The Tenant Farmer's Lamentation; He long hath laid his Lute aside, by J. H. R. B.; Calmed be each Wave, by M. R.; Sweet Mabel, by J. S. C.; Real Distress, by C. D. G.; On the Opening of a Cemetery, by M. M.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1844.

Can the living be legitimately punished for the faults or crimes of the dead? The question seems a startling one, and the first impulse of every one would be to answer it in the negative. Yet many of the old enactments of the Statute Book were founded on the principle that it was just to punish crimes both in the person of the criminal, and, where he was beyond the reach of the law—in the abode where all evils "cease from troubling"—in the persons of those connected with him. The principle is one of a barbarous age, and of an era of savage manners, proved in some degree by the fact that it now is in full force in China and Japan, where the whole family of a culprit is involved in his punishment, even to extermination. It is not quite unknown, however, to countries that call themselves civilised, and no later than on Tuesday evening last was defended (in fact) by Sir R. Peel, the Prime Minister of England. All our readers must be aware of the views we took of that most miserable and deplorable event, the duel at Camden-town, in which Colonel Fawcett was shot. It was an event, the impression of which will not soon die away. But attention has been again turned to it by a question asked in the House of Commons, on Tuesday night, as to whether the Government intends to introduce any measure for the repression of the practice of duelling. The answer of Sir Robert Peel was in the negative; he thinks that the law, if enforced, is sufficient to prevent the practice, if it can be prevented by law at all. But he also claims for the Government the credit of having done all in its power to discourage the practice. When the widow of the unfortunate officer applied to the War-office for the usual pension, she was refused it, on the ground that her husband had fallen in a duel. We know nothing of the circumstances of the lady; but supposing that the refusal of the pension entails the usual consequence of such deprivation—distress—here is the punishment for an offence plainly inflicted on the most innocent and most to be pitied of all the parties affected by the mournful event. The slayer of the husband is superseded as an officer in the army; but as a civilian he has gone scathless of consequence from the

law. The two seconds, more guilty in our eyes than even the principals, are yet, we believe, in the rank, and receiving the pay of English officers. Colonel Fawcett is in his grave, but his widow is punished for his fault, and the consequence of crime is visited on one not only guiltless of offence, but the most severe sufferer of all, without this additional affliction of—it may be—poverty and destitution. It is right to discourage duelling; but this does not seem calculated to affect it. Society at present brands the refusal to accept a challenge with cowardice and disgrace; it leaves the challenged no alternative but the violation of the laws of God and man—or wordly shame and obloquy. However, nature is weak, and honour in the eyes of our fellow men is dear to its weakness. Few there are who have strength enough to obey that code which is the most binding on a Christian. This is common to all; but in the army it operates with tenfold force. At this moment an account of a court martial is before the public, in which one of the charges against an officer is that "he did not take notice" of some offensive language used towards him. Thus the military code accuses a man if he refrains from fighting, and punishes him when he does! Colonel Fawcett, according to the received notions of society, had no alternative but to go out, as it is called, or to lose caste as "an officer and a gentleman." He fell, and his widow is the only one who is severely punished! We cannot conceive this to be just. A life passed in the service of the country justly entitles a man to certain rights, which extend to his survivors, and are looked on as certain, provided death overtakes him while he is still in that service, or liable to be called into it. The pension is gained by past service, and cannot, we think, be withheld in consequence of the manner of the death. There is no understanding to that effect, that we are aware of, in the compact between the soldier and his country. Death in a duel invalidates a policy of insurance; but then the condition is stipulated between the parties to the contract. If death, when it involves a crime, is to forfeit a pension to the widow of a soldier, it must, on the same principle, be enforced against the widows of those officers who may commit suicide. The Government can hardly be prepared to carry it out to this extent; yet suicide is, by both human and divine law, a distinct, defined, and, indeed, deadly crime—as being almost the only one that precludes the possibility of repentance. The intention of the Government is good, perhaps; but the principles of the case have not been sufficiently weighed. It will surely reconsider its somewhat harsh determination.

Although we have strongly expressed our opinion that it is high time for the legislators of England to do their duty towards the peculiar interests of their own country—and, above all, to attend to the sad plight and miserable condition of the poor—and although we have declared an earnest desire that no particular part of the empire should monopolize the attention of Parliament in a spirit of exclusion, as Ireland has monopolized it through many a session of tedious debate—yet we do not think that a public journalist would discharge his duty to the public if he did not make some remark upon the long-drawn discussion which closed the parliamentary proceedings of the last week—and parried a direct and strongly-urged attack upon the Government, with a majority of ninety-nine votes in favour of the Minister and against Repeal. We still believe that too much public time was wasted—literally thrown away—upon that discussion; but we do not, therefore, underrate the importance of the principles it caused to be enunciated, the arguments it propounded, or the declarations it called forth. It was a great party struggle, before which the true usefulness of discussion could not fail to make itself apparent—and from a mass of fallacy and verbiage to elicit much wholesome and valuable truth. Ministers should remember that the truest and best statesmanship is that which legislates more than it debates, and show the country the superiority of action over words. The eccentric lucubration of Mr. Disraeli, we may remark, contained much practical truth and some sound common sense, and the mixture of force and fable, of fact and fallacy, which pervaded the brilliant oration of Mr. Macaulay, fell glitteringly upon the ear. Sheil was energetic and powerful beyond question; and Stanley caustic and severe; and other men said things that were eloquent and impressive, too—yet, upon the division, and as we think through the discussion, the triumph of the Government could hardly be disputed. But we only speak of triumph as far as the debate was concerned—no farther. The usefulness which it elicited in the shape of truth, could be no triumph to any Government in England, Peel or Russell—Tory or Whig. The truth which it demonstrated was the misgovernment of Ireland, insisted upon by O'Connell and the Irish people, and disputed and denied with equal obstinacy by all English Administrations alike. We have opposed Repeal heartily—but we know that the separation of the two countries is fortunately a question as hopeless as it is bad—nevertheless we admit freely, though sorrowfully, the fatal misgovernment of Ireland, and we insist that the time has come upon us when she must be governed well. Now, it is because we believe this conviction has taken root and will be strengthened among our English countrymen by the facts that have come out upon the debate, that we so extract usefulness from what we should otherwise consider a mere profligate expenditure of the public time. Perhaps, too, we should deem it valuable, because it has certainly demonstrated the impossibility of Repeal. But it has, with equal certainty, demonstrated also the misgovernment of Ireland and the duty of Ministers to set their Cabinet in order in this regard. Justice must be done to the Irish people. Some plan must be hit upon to reconcile religious prejudices; to create more friendly relations between landlord and tenant; and to remove the bitter load of the bad Poor Law from the bruised hearts and wounded spirits of the poor. We want to see no English interests sacrificed—but here are there tangible propositions which a Minister might propound to Parliament, and which are better worth deep, serious, and absorbing consideration, than all the party conflicts that were ever waged upon the floor of the House; better ten thousand times than lingering debates of attack and defence, involving the existence of a Ministry rather than the welfare of a nation. We may scout the bugbear of Repeal of the Union, but, for Heaven's sake, let us see the grievances of Ireland redressed.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—On Sunday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the greater part of the household, attended divine service in the private chapel within the Castle. The Archdeacon Wilberforce and the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courtenay officiated. On Saturday her Majesty and Prince Albert took their usual morning walk in the royal pleasure grounds. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were taken out for a carriage airing on Saturday morning, and the Princess Royal rode on her pony. Sir R. Peel arrived shortly after two, and, after an audience of her Majesty, returned to town.

MONDAY.—Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Alice and the Princess Royal were taken an airing. The Queen and Prince Albert promenaded in the afternoon. Archdeacon Wilberforce took his departure from the Castle in the forenoon. Mr. H. Lowcock had the honour of submitting to the inspection of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert the model of a plough on a new principle. This plough is an ingenious contrivance to avoid turning, and has a coulter both ways.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert enjoyed their usual early walk. Her Majesty and her illustrious consort again promenaded in the afternoon.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty did not leave the Castle, neither were the royal family taken out for their accustomed airing. His Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback in the forenoon, attended by Colonel Wyld. The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel arrived at the Castle at one o'clock, and, after having had an audience of her Majesty, returned to town.

THURSDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked for some time in the pleasure grounds this morning. The Prince afterwards rode out on horseback, attended by Col. Wyld. Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar and Lord C. Wellesley had some excellent sport, rabbit-shooting in the preserves in the Great Park this afternoon.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Thos. M. Montgomerie, Esq., with the Hon. Georgiana Louisa Foley, daughter of the late Lord Foley, was solemnised on Tuesday, the 27th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich; after which the happy couple left town for Mr. Montgomerie's seat, in Norfolk. Lord Foley gave a *déjeuné à la fourchette*, at his house in Grosvenor-square, to a select number of relations of both families, amongst whom were the Duchess of Bedford, the Marchioness of Westmeath, Lord and Lady Marcus Hill, Lord, Lady, and Miss Gage, Lord, Lady, and Miss De Ros, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. J. Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. Beauclerk, Sir Charles and Lady Cockerell, Lords William and Gerald Fitzgerald, Sir Edward Baker, the Rev. George Montgomerie, Mr. Frederick Montgomerie, Mr. Sumner, &c., &c.

DEATH OF BARON WALLACE.—Lord Wallace died on the 23d instant, at his seat, Featherstone Castle, Northumberland, in the 77th year of his age. The late Baron married the widow of Henry Viscount Melville, and daughter of the second Earl of Hopetoun, by whom he has left no issue. Lord Wallace was Master of the Mint, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade under the Wellington Administration, and was raised to the Peerage, in 1829, by the title of Baron Wallace of Knarledale. Before his elevation to the Upper House his lordship sat for Penryn and Weymouth. His lordship dying without issue the title becomes extinct.

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, attended by the Hon. Capt. James Macdonald, aide-de-camp, has returned to Corfu from a tour in the Neapolitan and Papal States. His Royal Highness passed three weeks at Naples. The Prince's establishment at St. James's Palace is kept up on a reduced scale, and his Royal Highness is expected on a visit to his illustrious relatives in this country late in the season.

STRAITHFIELDSAYE.—The Duke of Wellington arrived on Tuesday evening from Apley House, a portion of his grace's domestic establishment having come from the metropolis on Saturday with the plate. The noble and gallant duke, as Lord Lieutenant of Hants, gave a splendid entertainment on Wednesday to Mr. Justice Wightman and Mr. Justice Cresswell, the judges on the western circuit. The High Sheriff (Mr. John Thomas Waddington), the Speaker of the House of Commons, and a circle of about 30 of the magistracy of the county were invited to meet the judges by the noble host. The Duke of Wellington returned to town on Thursday evening.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

A new church has been erected at Parr, near St. Helen's, which was consecrated on Thursday last by the Lord Bishop of Chester.

The Lord Bishop of St. Asaph has appointed Frederick Bolingbroke Ribbans, Esq., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, one of the Masters of the Birmingham and Edgbaston Proprietary School, to the Head Mastership of the Wrexham Grammar School.

OXFORD, Feb. 26.—At a meeting of the Graduates in Divinity, holden in the Convocation House this morning, the nomination of the Rev. Benjamin Parsons Symons, D.D., warden of Wadham College, to be an Examiner of the Theological Scholars, under the late statute, was unanimously approved. An examination for a Lusby scholarship will be holden on Friday, the 22nd of March, and following days. Candidates, members of the university, must not have exceeded their eighth term, and are to call on the Vice Principal of Magdalen Hall, on Thursday, the 21st of March. The examiners (the Rev. B. Powell, the Rev. R. Walker, and the Rev. E. Hill) appointed by the trustees of the Mathematical Scholarships will hold an examination in the schools on Tuesday, the 19th of March, for the purpose of electing one senior and one junior scholar. Candidates are to call on Professor Powell, in New College-lane, on Thursday, the 14th of March before two o'clock, with certificates of their standing, and of the consent of the head or vicegerent of their college or hall.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—On Wednesday the annual meeting of the proprietors of University College, Gower-street, took place at the Lecture Theatre of the institution; the Right Hon. the Earl of Auckland in the chair. The secretary read the report, which commenced with a statement of receipts and expenditure for the past year. The number of students for the year had been as follows:—In the faculty of medicine, 324; in the faculty of arts, 158; being 10 less than during the session 1841-2. In the junior school there were 380 boys, being 25 less than during the session 1841-2. Some changes had been made in the professorships during the year, in consequence of the retirement of Professor Potter and the death of Professor Kidd. The credit of the college had been well sustained at the university, about three-fifths of the exhibitions, scholarships, &c., having been gained by students of University College. A donation of £500 had been received through Lord Brougham. The Hon. Col. Leicester Stanhope submitted three resolutions, the object being the appointment of a person to read prayers and the scriptures daily in the college, no compulsory attendance being required. The third resolution affirmed that the college had failed to realise the object for which it was established, and that it was desirable to make it a family as well as a day-school. Mr. Hutton and Mr. Warburton, M.P., opposed the resolution, which, for want of a seconder, fell to the ground. The following noblemen and gentlemen were elected to fill the various offices for the ensuing year:—President, Lord Brougham; vice-president, the Earl of Auckland; treasurer, John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S.; council, M. Clarke, Esq., W. D. Christie, Esq., Earl Fortescue, James Heywood, Esq., S. J. Loyd, Esq., James Thornely, Esq., M.P.; auditor, Thomas Alers Hankey, Esq.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 28.—The following appointments have taken place:—The Rev. Comyns Tucker, M.A., of St. Peter's College, to the rectory of Washford Pyne. The Rev. Nathaniel Robert Dennis, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, to the rectory of East Blatchington, Sussex. The Rev. Edward Franks Hodgson, M.A., of St. John's College, to the rectory of Holton-cum-Beckering, Lincolnshire. The Rev. James Akroyd Beaumont, B.A., of Trinity College, to the perpetual curacy of St. Mary, Quarryhill, Leeds. The Rev. George Farley, M.A., of Trinity College, to the perpetual curacy of Cherrill, Wilts. The Rev. Thomas Westmoreland, M.A., of Sidney College, to the vicarage of Sandal Magna, near Wakefield.

The venerable and much-respected Master of St. Catherine's Hall met with an accident on Monday last, which, though fortunately not of so serious a nature as at first thought, will, it is feared, be some time before the venerable divine will recover from its effects. We understand that Dr. Proctor, accompanied by the Master of Jesus College, had been making a morning call at the Rev. Alexander Cotton's, at Giron, and on their return Dr. Proctor, it appears, had a little preceded Dr. French, who, on coming up, found Dr. Proctor thrown off his pony, and lying on the road. Mr. A. Cotton's carriage having been immediately procured, Dr. Proctor was conveyed to his lodge, and medical aid called in. It was found that the venerable master, though severely bruised and shaken, had no bones injured.

DIOCESE OF ST. ASAPH AND BANGOR.—A meeting of the clergy of the archdeaconry of Exeter was held on Tuesday, at the College Hall, to consider the propriety of addressing his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and petitioning both houses of Parliament, on the proposed union of the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor. There was a large attendance of the clergy, amongst whom were the very Rev. T. H. Lowe, Dean of Exeter; the Venerable J. Moore Stevens, Archdeacon of Exeter; the Rev. W. H. Palk, rector of Ashcombe; the Rev. C. C. Bartholomew, rector of Lympstone; the Rev. J. T. Toye, rector of St. Stephen's; the Rev. Marwood Tucker, rector of St. Martin's; the Rev. F. C. Harrington, rector of St. David's; the Rev. J. M. Collins, rector of St. John's; the Rev. J. Medley, vicar of St. Thomas's; the Rev. P. Carlyn, rector of St. James's, &c. An address to the Archbishop of Canterbury and petitions to the Legislature were adopted, deprecating the union of the two sees.

OXFORD, FEB. 28.—The following gentlemen, it is understood, have been nominated this day by their respective colleges, according to the cycle, to fill the office of proctors for the ensuing year:—Senior Proctor: Rev. Henry Peter Guillemard, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College.—Junior Proctor: Rev. Richard William Church, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College.

IRELAND.

CHANGE IN THE IRISH MAILS.—The *Mercantile Advertiser* states that the Post-office authorities are about adopting new regulations in reference to the communication between England and Ireland. The Holyhead mail-packet, which leaves Kingstown at nine, a.m., is to be discontinued. Indeed, it had become almost wholly useless, as the London correspondence was sent *via* Liverpool. There are still to be two mails daily from Kingstown to Liverpool—one at six o'clock, a.m., the other at half-past six, p.m. The night mail at half past nine is to be discontinued. The early mail from Kingstown, at six o'clock, is to take the Irish provincial mails for England, which are to arrive in the Dublin Post-office at four, a.m., to afford time for the sorting and dispatch.

The inland mails are to leave the Post-office at eight, P.M., an hour earlier than at present. It is rumoured in Dublin that the Duke of Richmond is to succeed Earl De Grey as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of the association was held at Conciliation Hall on Monday, John O'Connell, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The chairman gave a graphic description of his father's reception in the House of Commons, and at the Anti-Corn Law League meeting in Covent-garden Theatre, which he said was indicative of a growing feeling of kindness towards Ireland on the part of the English people. The secretary read the minutes of last day's proceedings, and correspondence of the week; among which was the following letter from Mr. O'Connell:—

"London, Feb. 24, 1844.
"My dear Ray,—I am not a little proud at being able to congratulate the association on one circumstance of no small magnitude—I mean the generous sympathy exhibited by the English people towards the friends, and for the sufferings of the Irish. I have constant manifestations of this kindly and generous spirit, but the meeting at Covent-garden, on Wednesday, produced a scene never exceeded, and I do believe never equalled in any country. This is a spirit to be cherished, as well as admired for its noble generosity. I am sure the association will reciprocate these most laudable and honourable feelings, and that the Irish nation will show that Irish gratitude will at least equal English generosity. We must cultivate these kindly sentiments at both sides. The melancholy reflection, however, follows, that it is quite useless; for the wise and good in Great Britain desire, as they do, cordially and sincerely, that justice should be done to Ireland. 'Alas, power has passed from the wise and the good, and is vested in the selfish and the bigotted. The monopolists and the bigots have got possession of Parliamentary power—class legislation prevails. The spirit of reform is extinct, or lives in little more than isolated individuals. The unhappy genius of Chartism is still sufficiently strong to delude some of the operative classes—of those to whom increased reform would give increased power to alleviate their hard condition, and improve the social state. Under these circumstances, every reasonable and just Irishman must see that there is nothing for Ireland save in and by the restoration of our own Parliament. There is not the least reason for any kind of despondency: on the contrary, it appears to me to be as clear as the noon-day sun, that the Repeal must succeed, if the Irish people observe two essential conditions of success. The first is, the strict observance of the peace—the total absence of riot, tumult, outbreak, or force. In short, to continue peaceable under every circumstance, and in every event. Secondly—To continue perseveringly and unremittently the Repeal agitation, to continue that agitation in strictly legal channels, and in no other. To abandon and avoid any course that may be declared—however wrongfully—illegal, and to continue to model every public body into such a shape as shall set every prosecution at defiance. In short, to continue constitutional and legal agitation, so long as one shred of the constitution remains. Peace and perseverance are our motto. Perseverance and peace are the Shibboleth to our success. Before peace and perseverance present difficulties will vanish, and by them Ireland will be restored to national dignity and prosperity.—Ever yours, faithfully,
"J. M. Ray, Esq."
"DANIEL O'CONNELL."

Several sums of money were then handed in, among which was £200 from New Brunswick; £13 from Waterbury, America; £22 from Watertown, America; and £7 from Ariel, America. The total amount of rent for the week was upwards of £600. Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., and Mr. Steele were the principal speakers.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MARRIAGE QUESTION.—In compliance with the call of the Moderator, a special meeting of the General Assembly was held in Belfast on Wednesday, when the following resolutions, which had been prepared in *interlocutory*, were, after a brief discussion, unanimously agreed to:—"That should the decision of the House of Lords, in the appeal case, 'the Queen v. Mills,' now pending, establish the validity of Presbyterian marriages at common law, this assembly censure, and resolve to resist any legislation on the subject. That should the decision be unfavourable, and the Presbyterian Church be deprived of privileges enjoyed by her in this country for more than two hundred years, and legislation thus become necessary, this assembly will consider it an act of injustice to be subjected to any restrictions in the celebration of their marriages which are not also imposed upon the ministers of the Established Church. That this assembly have cause to complain, that the committee of the House of Lords did not afford them an opportunity of presenting evidence on the marriage question; and would respectfully suggest that for the purpose of establishing the complete regularity of Presbyterian marriages, the following persons be now examined, viz.:—Rev. Dr. Reid, Glasgow College; Rev. Dr. Browne, Aughadouey, Garraigh; Rev. J. Johnstone, Tullyish, Banbridge; Rev. W. McClure, Londonderry; Mr. J. Gibson, Belfast, the law adviser, and Mr. A. J. Macrory, Belfast, the solicitor of the assembly. That, should the decision be adverse, this assembly will use every means in their power to bring their grievances before their friends in England, Scotland, Wales, and the colonies, and to arouse them to aid us in recovering and securing our just rights. That the Moderator be instructed to forward these resolutions to her Majesty's government."

A report was very prevalent in Dublin on Tuesday last, that Mr. Attorney General Smyth is to be elevated to the Bench forthwith, vice Mr. Justice Burton, who retires on a pension. Another rumour is very prevalent also, that the traversers will be called on, the first day of term, to enter into recognizances to appear when called on for judgment.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—Last week a dreadful accident happened in one of the pits in the Poynton and Worth collieries, by which two men, brothers, belonging to Disley or New Mills, lost their lives. They had just commenced their descent into the pit, when by some means the action of the engine became reversed, and they were drawn up again with tremendous velocity, pitched over the heading, and precipitated down the pit, a depth of 140 yards. They were of course quite dead, being completely dashed to pieces when their bodies were first found, one of their heads being completely severed from the body.

EXTRAORDINARY SACRILEGE.—The following information has been received at the metropolitan police offices, viz.:—The parish church at Loversall, near Doncaster, was, on the 7th or 8th instant, sacrilegiously broken and entered, an oak chest burnt and destroyed therein, and all the ancient registers of Loversall feloniously carried away, and two church keys. A reward of ten guineas has been offered for the discovery, payable upon the apprehension and conviction of the offenders. Other information was received, stating that on the night of the 16th instant the parish church of High Wycombe was broken into, and several pieces of black cloth, formerly used for covering the pulpit and reading-desks, were stolen. The cloth is described as of coarse texture, and greatly peppered, to preserve it from the moth. A reward of £10 is offered for the discovery of the thief.

CURIOUS FRAUD.—A curious fraud occurred in the city in the course of Wednesday afternoon. A poor countryman called at an eminent banking-house with a £20 note, desiring to pay in £10 on account of a provincial bank, of which this house was the agent, and to receive the other £10 in sovereigns. As he was a stranger, the clerk to whom he applied refused to take the note and give him the required change, and directed him to get it changed at the Bank of England. The countryman proceeded there accordingly, and just as he was about to enter was met by a person who told him he need not trouble himself to go any further, as he could give him change at once. The countryman gave him his note, and receiving what he thought to be twenty sovereigns, returned to the banking house to pay in the ten. His consternation was great when he found that the coins he had received were only worthless medals. The probability is, that the man who deceived the countryman had previously lounged among the crowd assembled at the counter in the banking-house, and had overheard enough to enable him to perpetrate his fraud. It is said that a set of fraudulent vagabonds make a regular practice of lounging about banking-houses in the hopes of waylaying the unwary.

FIRE IN WALWORTH.—On Monday afternoon, a destructive fire broke out in a shed belonging to the manufacturer of Rothwell's patent composition for preparing wood for lighting fires, situate in Park-place, East-lane, Walworth. The fire originated in the boiling over of a copper containing resin and tar, which, from its inflammable nature, communicated so rapidly with the wood-work of the shed and the stock upon the premises, that in a short time the whole building was in a blaze. The shed, which was about thirty feet long, soon yielded to the flames, and before effective assistance could be procured, it was a heap of ruin.

AN ADROIT SWINDLER.—A fellow is going round the neighbourhood of the Hampstead-road, dressed as a respectable groom, ringing the changes upon people in the following manner:—He called upon a respectable widow who lets furnished lodgings, and represented he had authority from his master, with whom he had lived some years, to take apartments for him, and after the little preliminaries were settled, she asked for a deposit, and he readily agreed to leave 5s., and gave her a half-sovereign, she returning him a half-crown, two shillings, and 6pence. He then said it was nothing but right to mention his master was a great drunkard, and when in that state extremely boisterous and unruly. Of course, the widow declined taking him as a lodger, and tendered the fellow the half-sovereign back again, when he returned her a half crown, two shillings and sixpence, and left the house. Soon after he was gone, she found the half-crown was a bad one.

SUICIDE OF A GENTLEMAN.—On Wednesday morning last, the body of Mr. Oliver Moore, of Dublin, was discovered in the field above Marina-terrace, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Douglas, in the Isle of Man, the head disfigured with blood, and a pistol lying by its side. This unfortunate gentleman had been labouring under mental aberration for some time past, and was recommended to remove to the island, where he arrived a few weeks since, for change of air. It is supposed that he shot himself between eight and nine o'clock on Tuesday night. The ball entered his right temple, when instant death must have been the consequence. It appeared from the evidence before the coroner's jury, that he purchased a brace of pistols in Douglas, on Monday week. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased shot himself with a pistol, when labouring under mental aberration. Mr. Moore was about thirty years of age, unmarried, respectably connected, and possessed a handsome landed property in Ireland.

A serious accident occurred on Tuesday night to Miss Adolphus, the daughter of Sir Jacob Adolphus, which had well nigh proved fatal. Retiring to her bedroom, on her return from an evening party, some portion of Miss Adolphus's dress caught one of the lighted candles of the cheval glass, and immediately she found herself enveloped in flames. In her alarm she ran down stairs, and the servants coming timely to her assistance, succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until their mistress had been so severely burnt about the neck and right arm, as to occasion serious apprehensions for her recovery.

DOVER, Feb. 28.—Arrived this afternoon, from Ostend, her Majesty's packet Princess Alice, with his Excellency M. Van der Weyer, the Belgian Ambassador, and suite, who were received by a guard of honour. A bal costume was given by the officers of the 95th Regiment, at the Heights' Barracks, to about 180 of the élite of the town and neighbourhood.

A letter from Ancona, Feb. 6, says:—"An event took place here yesterday which has caused the greatest alarm. As Judge Alessandrini, of the extraordinary commission, appointed to try the political prisoners, was passing down the street, escorted by two gendarmes, a man wearing a mask rushed on him, and plunged a dagger into his back. The crowd opened its ranks to the assassin, who mingled with the other masks that filled the public way, and escaped. M. Alessandrini is not dead, but no hopes are entertained of saving his life. The police have not as yet discovered the murderer. The amusements of the carnival have in consequence been suddenly brought to a close."

POSTSCRIPT.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses are expected to arrive at Buckingham Palace this day from Windsor. The necessary preparations for their reception were commenced on Thursday.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY, SOUTHWARK.—The Annual General Court of the Governors of this extensive Institution was held yesterday, at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill. Mr. Johnston, J.P., presided. The Secretary read at some length the minutes of the different meetings held throughout the year, which having been received and confirmed in the usual manner, the annual report was presented, from which it appeared that the disbursements had exceeded the receipts by a very large sum. The amount of annual subscriptions had decreased, as had also the other items of the receipts. It appeared that the total receipts were, including interest on stock, &c. £4316 14s. 4d., there being a deficiency of £446 18s. 11d. A discussion took place respecting the propriety of selling £1500 stock 3p. cents., which having terminated, the report was agreed to, and the meeting separated.

MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—The anniversary meeting of the members of this society was held yesterday, at the office, 53, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Dr. Gresham, the president, presided, supported by several medical gentlemen, members of the society. The usual business connected with the annual meeting having been gone through, thanks were passed to the chairman, after which the proceedings terminated.

THE FINE ARTS.—The following were the prices at which some of the best pictures in Mr. Peacock's collection were sold by Mr. Foster, in Pall-mall, on Thursday:—Rusdall, landscape, £140 14s.; Claude, ditto, £73 10s.; Caracci, ditto, £162 15s.; Poussin, ditto, £111 6s.; Velasquez, ditto, £105; Hobbima, ditto, £367 10s.; Domenichino, Europa, £225 15s.; Vandervelde, sea-fight, £184 16s.; Wilson, view, Lion-house, £253 1s.; Terburg, interior, £221 11s.

ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE OF A SURGEON.—An inquest was opened at a late hour on Wednesday evening, at the Two Brewers, Clapham, before Mr. Thomas Higgs, coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster, and a jury, for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances attending the death of Letitia Gough, aged 55, a tailor's widow, who resided at 22, Nelson-row, Clapham. John Gough, son of deceased—I reside in one of Mr. Carter's cottages, a little below my late mother's residence. On Friday night I was called up, at about half-past 11. I went for a doctor; ran to Mr. Powis. He was unwell, and could not attend. He directed me to go to Mr. M'Donough, the parish surgeon. Mr. M'Donough spoke to me from a window. I told him my mother, Mrs. Gough, was very ill, and I thought she was dying. He said, "Who is Mrs. Gough?" and I told him she was a widow, living in Nelson's-row. He then said, "Why did you not come sooner?" I told him, because my mother was only just taken bad. He replied, "She must have been bad all day, or she would not be dying now," and instantly shut down the window. I remained at the door ten minutes, thinking he would come down, but he did not, and I again rang the bell. I received no answer; and after six or eight minutes longer I again rang the bell, but could get no reply; went to Mr. Cooper, a medical gentleman—he was out; went again to Mr. M'Donough, rang the bell twice, but could get no answer. Repaired to Mr. Taylor's, a surgeon, where some persons told me he was out. Went again to Mr. M'Donough's, but in consequence of not getting any reply I went to Mr. Cooper, who resides in Manor-street. This gentleman told me to go to Mr. M'Donough, as he was the parish surgeon, and say he must come. I then went to Mr. M'Donough again, and he accompanied me.—Coroner: What was the exact time when you first went to Mr. M'Donough's for his assistance?—Witness: Twenty minutes before twelve.—A Juror: And what was the time when he arrived?—Witness: Half-past one.—The jury, after hearing some further evidence, returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased died by the Visitation of God; and, from the evidence adduced, the jurors cannot separate without charging Mr. M'Donough, the medical officer of the Union, with neglect on this occasion, and they request their foreman to inform the Poor-law Guardians of it, and earnestly recommend them to make such inquiry into the matter as will prevent a recurrence of it for the future."

At the Excise Court, on Thursday, Messrs. Child, the eminent distillers, were charged on an information with having an excess of spirits in their stock, over the proper quantity. It appeared that the increase arose from the negligence of the persons employed, and the mitigated fine of £25 only was inflicted; the spirits were condemned.

POLICE.—BOW-STREET.—EXTENSIVE BURGLARIES AND RECEPTION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Yesterday a series of extensive burglaries, and a gang of receivers of stolen property, were exposed at this office. Six persons, four men and two women, were brought up in custody before Mr. Twyford. Their names

SOIREE AT THE LIVERPOOL MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

The Christmas soiree, at this institution, having been postponed, in order to suit the convenience of Mr. Charles Dickens, who had promised to preside on the occasion, the event, which was looked forward to by many with feelings of anticipated delight, came off on Monday evening last. Long before the hour appointed for the opening of the doors, the street was crowded with persons anxious to obtain admission; but, from the excellence of the arrangements, however, after the first rush was over, not the slightest inconvenience was experienced. The organ has been newly painted a deep blue colour, and beautifully relieved with gold—giving a complete finish to that part of the theatre. Stubbs' band was placed in the hall during the entrance, and in the Museum afterwards, and played many lively airs. The company was very numerous—there being, probably, nearly 2000 persons present, including many of the élite of our townsmen who patronize the institution, and bevy of elegantly-dressed ladies.

Shortly after seven o'clock Mr. Dickens entered the theatre, with several gentlemen, supporters of the institution; and, amidst great applause, addressed the meeting. He alluded to the spirit with which the institution had been carried on, tracing its rise and progress as follows:—

were Frederick Radford, Broad-street St. Giles's; Frederick Shaw, and his wife, Anne, 18, Mercer-street, Long-acre; Edward Radford, 279, Strand, copper-plate printer; John Dybell, 11, Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mary Osborne, aged 64, No. 8, Harford-place, Drury-lane; and they were charged with having stolen property in their possession, in their several houses, to an immense amount, burglariously taken from the shops of Mr. J. Smith, gold-beater, 49, Long-acre, and Mr. Worster, gold-beater, 61, New Compton-street. It appeared that, on the 2nd of February, Mr. Smith's shop was broken into and robbed of a large quantity of prints, playing cards, gold dust, gold leaf, £90 in sovereigns, a drawer-full of farthings, 400 bill and receipt stamps, valued at from £1 5s. down to 3d. each. Frederick Radford and Dybell worked at Mr. Smith's; and Sergeant Weston, F division, having searched the premises of these prisoners, found the greater part of the property stolen. He also found other property, belonging to Mr. Worster, New Compton-street, and other tradesmen; and, on going to the houses of the other prisoners, all of whom were related, he found other portions of stolen property. A great quantity of brushes were found at Shaw's. Mr. Twyford remanded them until Wednesday next. Only £29 of Mr. Smith's gold was recovered.

THE WILLS FORGERY CASE.—Yesterday morning (Friday) having been fixed for the re-examination of the persons charged with being concerned in the late extensive wills forgeries, the Court was crowded as soon as the doors were opened. The Lord Mayor took his seat upon the bench shortly after eleven o'clock, and almost immediately afterwards William Henry Barber, Joshua Fletcher, Thomas Griffin, and Georgiana Dorey, were brought up in the custody of Forrester, the officer. The male prisoners were placed in the dock, and the female prisoner was accommodated with a seat at the table.—Mr. Freshfield having intimated that he did not intend to offer any additional evidence, Mr. Parry called Mr. Brumall, the solicitor to Mr. Barber, who deposed that in order to conduct Mr. Barber's defence it was necessary to call witnesses from various parts of the country; that he had not had time to subpoena one-half of them, and that there was one most material, who was, he believed, keeping out of the way, in order to prevent his being subpoenaed.—Mr. Freshfield having expressed his acquiescence, the Lord Mayor remanded the prisoners till the 23rd of March.—The depositions of the witnesses in the case of Mary Hunt having been read, the prisoners were taken back to the Compter in custody of the Forresters.

THE LATE FIRE AT OXFORD.—On Tuesday an inquest was held before W. Brunner, Esq., on the remains of Rabbi Jacobs and his daughter, when, after five hours' patient investigation, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally burnt." During the investigation nothing was elicited to show how the fire originated, but it is generally supposed from the mantelpiece over the fire-place in the shop. Directly after the inquest was over, what remained of the bodies were placed under the care of Rabbi Levi, who, after pronouncing a blessing according to their form of worship, lost no time in carefully placing them in a one-horse chaise, and sending them to the German Jews' synagogue, Duke-street, Houndsditch, London, where they were to be interred before noon on Wednesday. The Hebrew Bible, or five books of Moses, which was destroyed, was printed in Poland, on vellum, and was considered a very rare and costly edition. The trumpets, rabbi's vestment, and several other articles used in the Jewish religion, were amongst the property destroyed. The synagogue used by the Oxford Jews was held at deceased's house.

THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER gives the following:—"An American brig searched by a British man of war schooner.—We have been favoured by Captain Moore, of the brig John M. Clayton, which arrived here yesterday from Barbadoes, with an extract from the brig's log, by which it appears that on the 1st inst., in lat. 13 30, long. 61, while on the passage to Barbadoes, a British man of war schooner, said to be the Hornet, fired a gun for him to heave to; that he (Capt. Moore) hoisted the American flag and kept his course; that the schooner fired again and the shot fell short of him; he still kept on his course, and she fired a third shot, which passed under the brig's stern; and that she then fired a fourth shot, which passed between the brig's masts. Captain Moore then hove to, until the schooner sent her boat alongside with an officer and five men. The officer overhauled the brig's manifest and papers, saying to Captain Moore that he was very near firing into him. He then searched the hold, ordered the captain to make sail on the brig, and returned to his schooner."

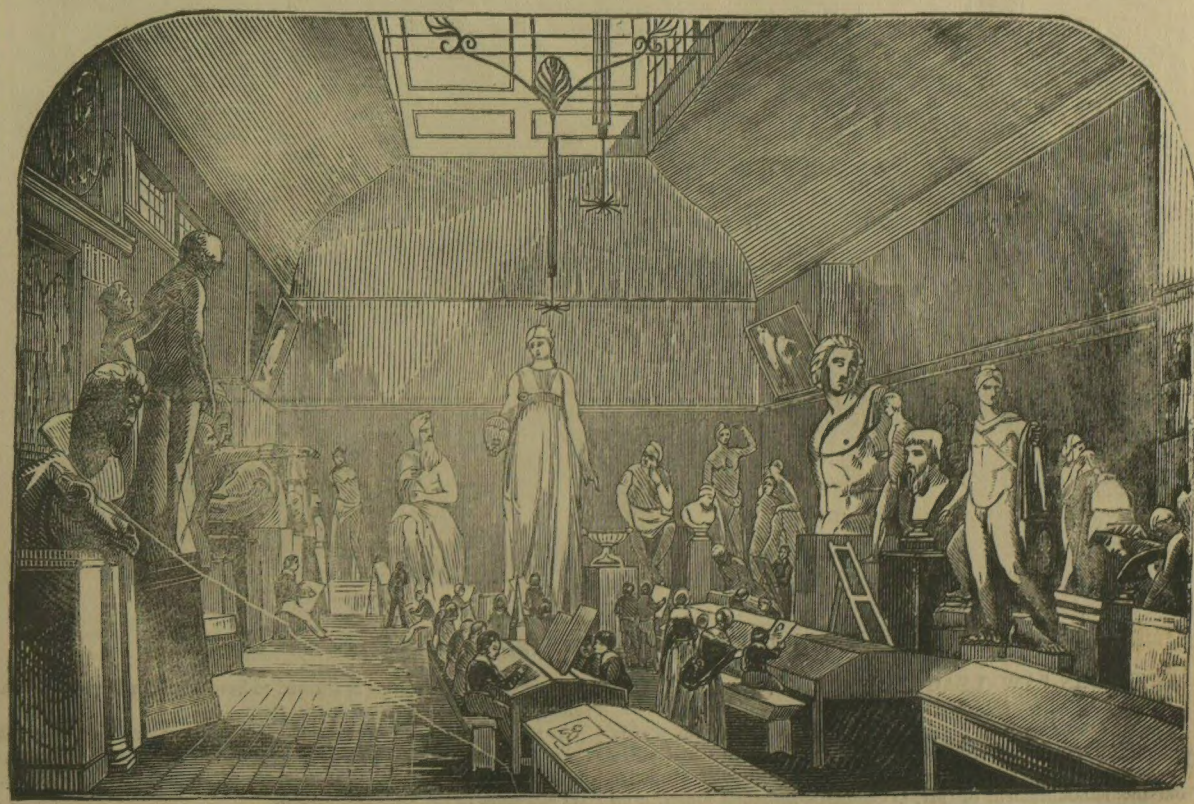
FRANCE.—The Tahiti affair continues to furnish matter for much declamation in the Paris journals. Those of Wednesday are more than usually violent. One tells us that the Ministerial cap overflows with shame; another, that the flag of France has been dragged in the mire; a third, that France has been chained to the footstool of England. All this is very exciting to a susceptible people like the French; but we do not perceive in the articles of the opposition journals any strong vindication of a belief that their arguments will prove successful in the Chamber of Deputies. All parties have been making preparations for the struggle. M. Guizot has been counting noses for the last week, and is said to be satisfied with his calculations.

THE UNITED STATES.—LIVERPOOL, Thursday.—The packet ship George Washington, Capt. Allen, has arrived here to-day from New York, whence she sailed on the 9th ult., and by her we have received papers six days later than those previously received. They contain no news of interest.

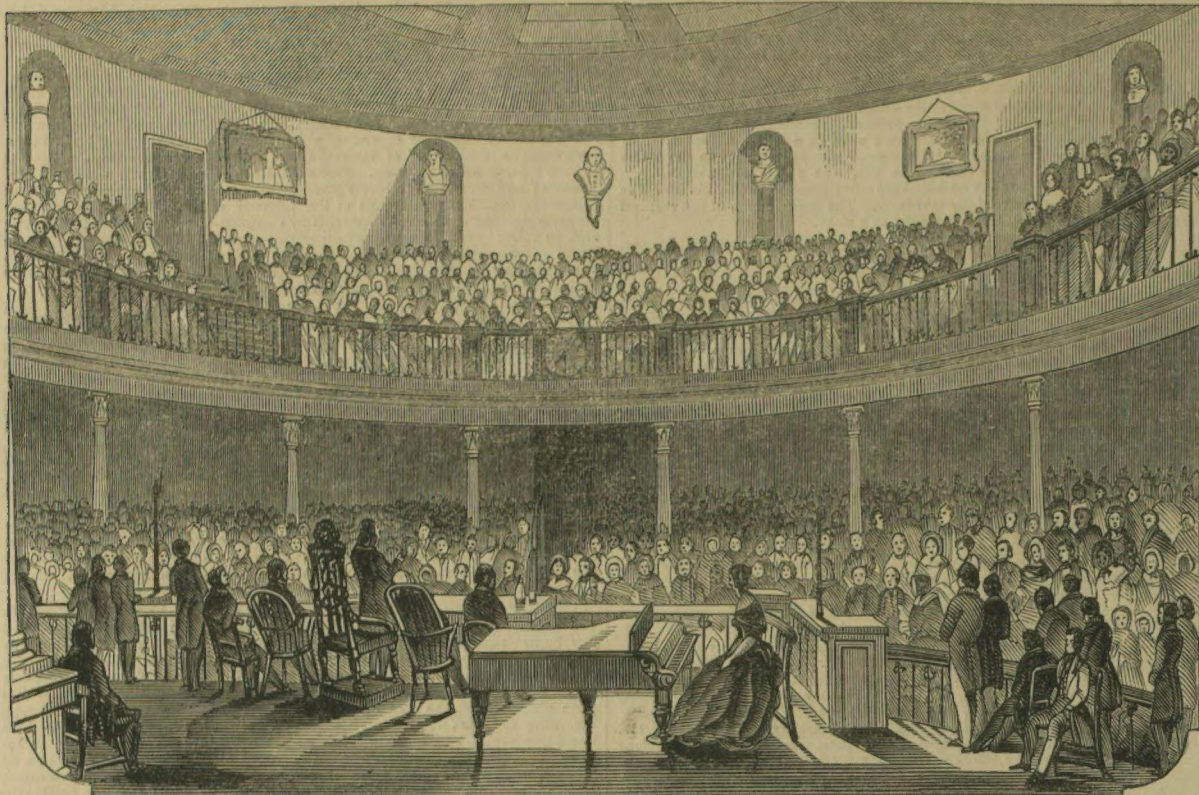
There had been several arrivals at New York from England, the advices by which had set the cotton folks on the other side in a complete blaze. The sales on the day previous to the sailing of the packet were 5000 bales, and prices were going up. The Stock Market was dull, and prices on the decline. Exchange on London stood at 109½ to 109¾.

I find that in 1823, certain misguided and turbulent persons proposed to erect in Liverpool an unpopular, dangerous, irreligious, and revolutionary establishment, called a Mechanics' Institution—(cheers); that in 1835, Liverpool having, somehow or other, got on pretty comfortably, in the meantime, in spite of it, the first stone of a new and spacious edifice was laid; that in 1837 it was opened; that it was afterwards, at different periods, considerably enlarged; that in 1844, conspicuous amongst the public beauties of a beautiful town, here it stands triumphant, its enemies lived down; its former students attesting, in their various useful callings and pursuits, the sound practical information it afforded them; its members numbering considerably more than 3000, and setting in rapidly for 6000 at least; its library comprehending 11,000 volumes, and daily sending forth its hundreds of books into private houses; its staff of masters and officers, amounting to half a hundred in themselves; its schools, conveying every sort of instruction, high and low, adapted to the labour, means, exigencies, and convenience of nearly every class and grade of persons. I was here this morning, and in its spacious halls I found stores of the wonders worked by nature, in the air, in the forest, in the cavern, and in the sea—stores of the surpassing engines devised by science for the better knowledge of other worlds and the greater happiness of this—stores of those gentler works of art, which, though achieved in perishable stone, by yet more perishable hands of dust, are in their influence immortal. With such means at their command, so well directed, so cheaply shared, and so extensively diffused, well may your committee say, as they have done in one of their reports, that the success of this establishment has far exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

Mr. Dickens then called the attention of the meeting more, articu-



THE SCULPTURE GALLERY AND DRAWING-SCHOOL, LIVERPOOL MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.



SOIREE AT THE LIVERPOOL MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, ON MONDAY LAST.—MR. DICKENS'S ADDRESS.

larly to the establishment of the girls' school, commending greatly the object of the committee. It was a new and striking chapter in the history of education, and one that would be the means of producing great good. It disposed him to say with the immortal Burns—

Her 'prentice han' she tried on man,
And then she made the lasses, O!

He then appealed to those within its walls to continue their support and to those without to become members; and, after recounting the benefits of such institutions, concluded by quoting from the works of a celebrated poet—

Howe'er they be, it seems to me
'Tis only noble to be good;
True hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.

Mr. Ryalls then sang one of his favourite songs, which was followed by Miss Christiana Weller's performances on the pianoforte, which elicited tremendous applause. The introduction of this lady to the company, and of Mr. Weller to the author of the "Pickwick Papers," caused considerable merriment.

The company were then addressed by Mr. John Smith, and after some excellent singing by Mr. J. Russell, Miss Whitnall, and Mr. H. Wilkin, the company adjourned to the class-rooms and other apartments in the upper story, where confectionery and fruit were served

up. The sculpture and picture galleries were thrown open, and in the latter were six large cartoons of scenes from the works of Mr. Dickens, including one from his late excellent work, "The Christmas Carol." After partaking of refreshment, the company promenaded the suite of rooms for about three-quarters of an hour, and again took their seats in the lecture-hall.

Dr. Thorburne then addressed the audience; and Mr. W. B. Hodgson, the secretary, in an eloquent speech, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Dickens, which was carried with enthusiasm; Mr. Hodgson stating that the committee, at their next annual meeting, would propose that the name of Mr. Dickens should be inscribed on their roll of honorary members, and that he should receive the silver medal which entitled him to all privileges. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Dickens then returned thanks, and took leave by quoting himself, in the words of Tiny Tim, "God bless us, every one." A large number of the company then repaired to the picture gallery, where dancing was carried on, for a short time, with great spirit. The majority of the company, however, retired at half-past ten. Thus ended this most enthusiastic, varied, and brilliant meeting.

Our illustrations represent the distinguished chairman addressing the company in the theatre of the institution. The second engraving shows the Sculpture Gallery of the establishment, with a few of the drawing-class copying some of the fine specimens of antique art with which this apartment is enriched.



THE GREAT ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE MEETING, IN COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE MEETING, IN COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

The annexed engraving illustrates the fifth metropolitan weekly meeting of the Anti-Corn-law League, held in Covent-Garden Theatre, on Wednesday week; and rendered unusually attractive from the announcement of Mr. O'Connell's intended presence on

the occasion. The meeting is allowed to have been the largest ever assembled within the walls of the theatre.

As soon as the doors were opened the rush was terrific—boxes, pit, gallery, orchestra, and stage were crammed to suffocation within five minutes after the doors were opened, while the crowd in the street did not seem in the least diminished.

Precisely at seven o'clock, the minutes of the last meeting at Manchester were read: and were confirmed, on the motion of Mr. Cobden, M.P., seconded by Dr. Bowring, M.P., amid extreme silence. Mr. George Wilson, chairman of the League, then addressed the meeting.

Mr. O'Connell did not make his appearance until some time after the commencement of the proceedings of the evening.

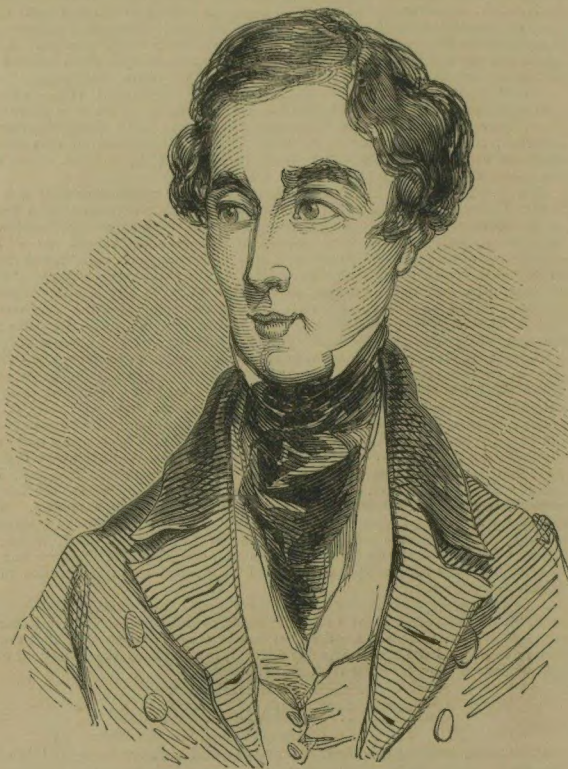
Our artist has sketched the platform, or stage, at the moment of Mr. O'Connell's addressing the meeting. The appearance of the platform was extremely impressive; backed as it was by scenery, continued at the wings, the effect was extremely picturesque; the platform, or stage, was crowded; and that of the boxes, and of the whole house, heightened by the presence of elegantly-attired ladies, was splendid and dazzling.

The gathering of the assembly was fraught with interest. Although the house was densely crowded, nothing could exceed the orderly manner in which the multitude kept anxious watch for the arrival of Mr. O'Connell. Ever and anon, cheers, as each known member of Parliament arrived, were caught up by the wedged mass inside, and re-answering echoes rewarded the labourers in the cause.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.—IX.

THE HON. SYDNEY HERBERT, M.P.

The name of Sydney Herbert sounds as if it would read better in the pages of fashionable novels, than at the foot of a grim Admiralty order for equipping for storm or battle a "Formidable" or a "Thunderer." There are men born in such a position that they seem to inherit that which the greatest talents and most unceasing exertions can never reach, and Mr. Sydney Herbert is of the fortunate and privileged number. The office he holds, it is true, is not one of the most important in a political sense; but if he display but ordinary



THE HON. SYDNEY HERBERT.

abilities, and if the ascendancy of the Conservative party continue, it will be the stepping-stone to others. Not having the slightest want of office for its rewards, he stands precisely in the position that is most likely to obtain it: almost all the members of the Ministry are rich men. Mr. Herbert, however, is one of the most wealthy. He is stated—with what truth we know not, for we have not seen his genealogical tree—to be a descendant of the celebrated Strongbow, the conqueror of Ireland, who, no doubt, in the confusion of the struggle, took good care of himself as to the division of the spoil of the conquered race. His property descended, with various mutations, to his successors, so that it is not improbable that some of the land held by the young Secretary of the Admiralty may have once belonged to the old feudal marauder. He, in fact, derives a large income from the rents of one of the most improving parts of Dublin. He is half-brother of the Earl of Pembroke, and has succeeded in obtaining office early; his age does not exceed thirty-three, and himself and Mr. Gladstone are about the youngest members of the Government. In abilities, however, he cannot be ranked as the equal of Mr. Gladstone, who has distinguished himself in various ways—as a man of business, an able writer, and a still more able debater.

Mr. Herbert has confined himself to speaking on points connected with his office, in which his greatest efforts were only explaining and proposing the navy estimates. During the present debate on Ireland he has spoken on the general question. He made a much better impression in his speech on this subject than on the Estimates. There the necessity and the anxiety to be exact as to details impeded his fluency. On this occasion he exhibited very little of embarrassment or hesitation. His opinions, too, were liberal on many points, and his tone conciliating on all. He declared himself in favour of some endowment for the Catholic clergy, that would render it unnecessary for them to resort to political agitation as a mode of procuring the payment of their slender stipends.

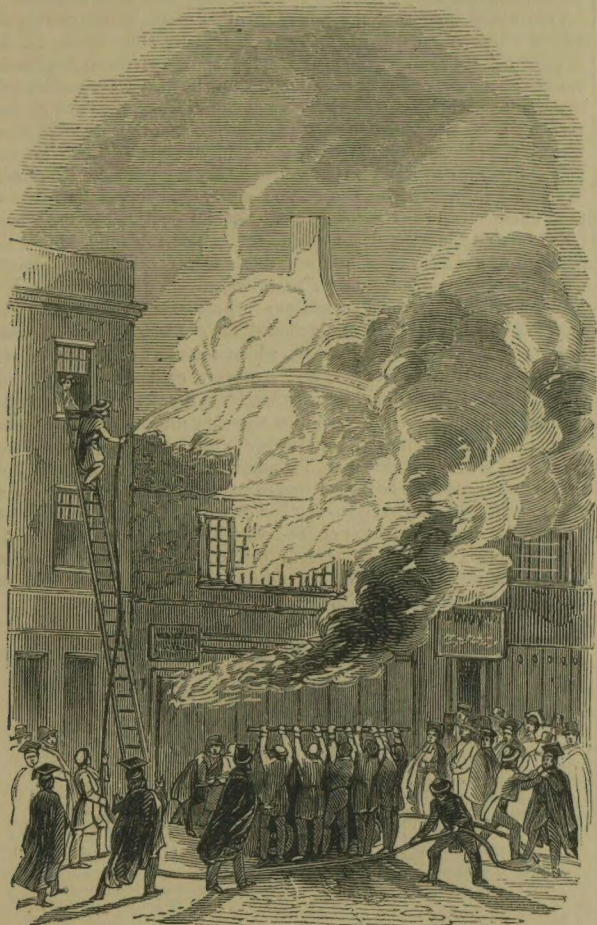
Mr. Herbert is rather slenderly made; neat and genteel, rather than commanding: his voice is not of the strongest, and altogether, though we do not think he is fitted "the applause of listening senates to command," he may yet take a very creditable position in them, nevertheless. He represents the southern division of the county of Wilts, for which he has sat since 1832. He is a decided supporter of the present Corn Laws, and at a recent meeting of Agriculturists "came out" very strongly against the League.

ABATEMENT OF METROPOLITAN NUISANCES.—On Thursday last a meeting of the corn, hay, and straw dealers, salesmen, farmers, &c., was held at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, for the purpose of receiving the committee's report of their proceedings in respect to the hawking of hay and straw in the metropolis, which practice is found so injurious to the trade. The chair was taken by Mr. Chambers, who made some introductory observations. The Secretary then read resolutions agreed to at the previous meeting, from which it appeared that the cooperation of the authorities at Somerset House, and of the police commissioners, had been promised towards putting down the practice. The chairman further added that it was intended very shortly to submit a case to counsel on the subject; after which the matter will be brought before the magistrates in the usual manner. The following resolution was then read and unanimously agreed to:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that hawking hay through the metropolis is contrary to law, being in direct opposition to the act 50th George III., section 12, by which hawkers are required to take out licences," &c. Some other resolutions were then agreed to, connected with the intentions of the committee; after which, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, who, having acknowledged the compliment, dissolved the meeting.

DREADFUL FIRE AT OXFORD.—TWO LIVES LOST.

Tuesday morning a lodger in the house of Aaron Jacobs, a Jew, living near the church, in St. Ebbe's-lane, in Oxford, discovered the premises to be on fire. An alarm was given, and some engines speedily arrived. After the lapse of some time a supply of water was obtained, and by five o'clock the fire was got under, and prevented doing much damage beyond the house in which it originated. The Jew at first escaped with two of his children, but unfortunately

returned to the house, either with a view of rescuing a daughter, who refused to leave the house till she was dressed, or what is more generally conjectured (from the position in which he was found), to secure his money and some other portable valuables in a room, or rather closet, at the top of the house, where the remains of his body were found burnt almost to cinders, lying over the box containing his money. The daughter, a girl of 16, also perished in the flames. Aaron Jacobs was a Polish Jew, about 50 years of age, a Rabbi, and held in great respect by his brethren. His body was discovered among the ruins about nine o'clock in the morning; that of his daughter was not found till much later in the day. The houses in the neighbourhood are much crowded together, and it is wonderful that the fire did not extend much further. Jacobs, who was of the tribe of Levi, was a Rabbi; and when a Mr. Levi (also a Rabbi) was informed that the body had been found, he most earnestly entreated that it might not be touched until he had first touched it. This request was complied with, and Rabbi Levi, with some peculiar ceremonial, touched the charred and smoking remains of the deceased, and subsequently repeated over them a "prayer of forgiveness," which, we understand, is usually offered up over the Jewish dead. He appeared extremely desirous that all the mortal remains of the deceased should be collected, and this was carefully done. He claimed the custody of them, placed them in a sheet, and had them removed to a room, in Mr. Price's house, where they now remain, awaiting the coroner's inquest. It appears that, as the deceased was a Rabbi, he must be interred in London. Great anxiety has been evinced by Rabbi Levi and the other Jews in Oxford, to have the interment take place according to the Jewish law, within twenty-four hours after the death; but, owing to the absence of the city coroner, this could not be done. Mr. Jacobs, who kept a sort of general warehouse, was reputed a wealthy man, and from the situation in which he was found (in a small closet in the top of the house), it is presumed that he had gone thither to secure his property, and was suffocated before he could make his escape. What adds force to this conjecture is the fact, that a heap of gold and silver coin, with other valuables, were discovered under the body when found. They were immediately taken possession of by Mr. Justice Taylor, and placed under seal. They will, of course, be handed over to the widow and family. Among the property consumed—indeed, nothing



FIRE AT OXFORD, ON TUESDAY LAST.

has been saved—was a Hebrew Bible, which the Jews held in particular veneration, as it had been consecrated by the High Priest. It had lately been left in Mr. Jacobs' custody, and its loss is deeply regretted by Rabbi Levi, and the other Jews in Oxford. Jacobs' son had only recently returned from Poland. The eldest daughter, Rebecca, was an extremely well-conducted girl, and is spoken of by her neighbours in terms of deep regret. Her father, who had resided in Oxford for several years, was aged 54. The melancholy catastrophe, as might be expected, has caused much painful excitement in that quiet city.

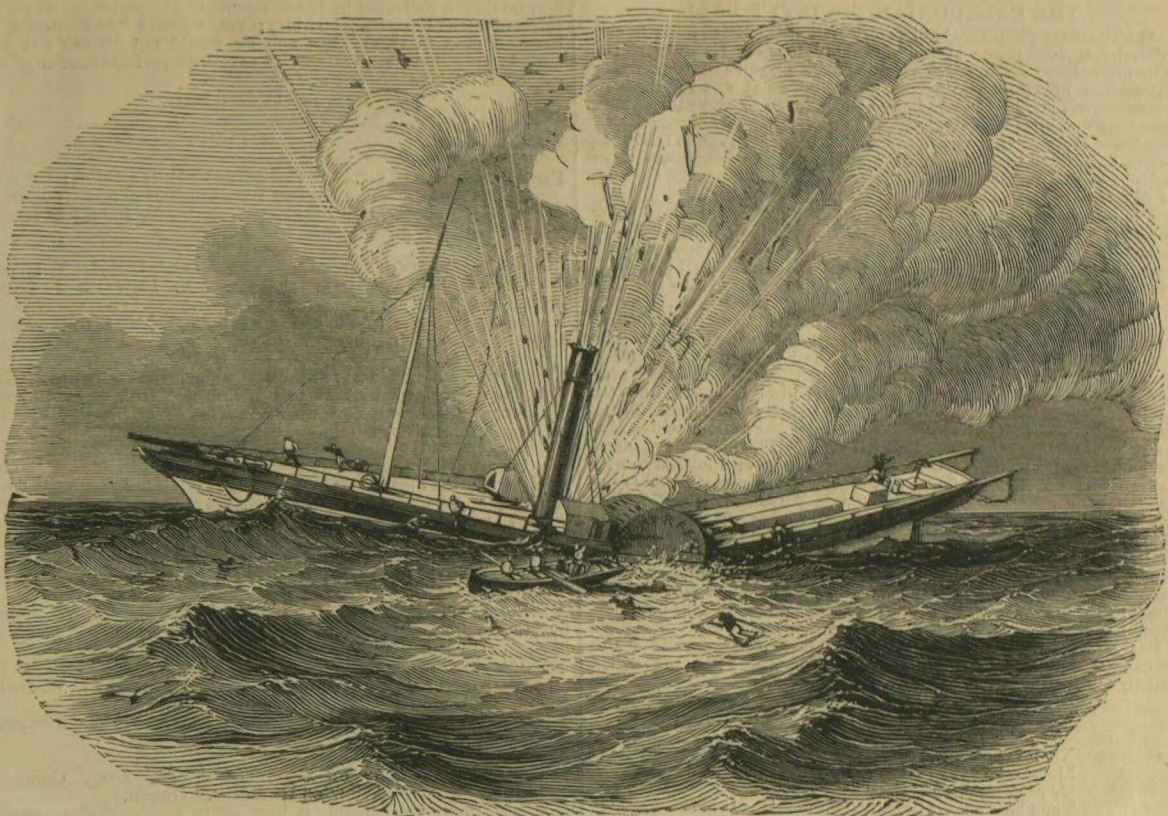
LOSS OF THE ELBERFELD—STEAM SHIP.

For the above sketch of the Elberfeld steam-ship, as she appeared on the afternoon of Thursday, the 22nd of February, we are indebted to one of the persons on board, at the moment of the catastrophe, Mr. William Bush, civil engineer, of Deptford.

Before we proceed to detail the wreck, we would call attention to the invention of a new mariner's compass, constructed upon principles which prevent the local attraction of the ship (the cause of many wrecks) having an undue influence upon it; a point deemed of such importance, that Mr. Palmer, the chairman of the Shipwreck Committee, expressed a strong hope that Government will offer a premium to scientific men, to induce them to give their attention to the subject.

Mr. Bush, it will be recollected, attempted, eighteen months since, to place a caisson lighthouse upon the Goodwin Sands; but, being inefficiently supported, he was obliged to give up the enterprise, not, however, until he had expended upon the same the large sum of £10,000 out of his own private resources. Yet, to his attempt to erect the caisson, may be attributed the production of this novel compass, which in all probability will be the means of saving the lives of thousands. Mr. Bush accidentally took down into the chamber of the iron caisson, a marine compass; and to his surprise found no variation in it from the true north, although when he again brought it to the top of the caisson, he perceived a variation of 10 or 12 degrees. Since then Mr. Bush has constructed a compass of an entirely new description; and from several experiments made at Woolwich, he has found that such compass varied less by 6 degrees than those of the common kind, with which it was compared. We have thus pre-faced our description of the loss of the Elberfeld steamer, on account of the invention of the compass being the indirect cause of in any of the persons on board the ill-fated vessel being saved, as will be seen from the following narrative:—

The Elberfeld, under the command of Capt. Stranack, sailed from the Brielie on the 22nd, at fifty minutes past six, A.M., under light and variable winds. Minute attention was paid to all the compasses on board, there being three belonging to Mr. Bush, and two of the common description, when it was observed that the superiority of those of Mr. Bush was maintained during the whole time afforded for observation. Mr. Bush remarked to Captain Stranack that the ship's working appeared to be different from what it was when they left the Brielie, and that there was a strange vibration of the vessel. Scarcely had these remarks been made when the suspicions of Mr. Bush were but too truly confirmed; he begged of Captain Stranack to order the boats to be in readiness, for he was convinced that the vessel, being constructed of iron, would afford but few minutes to save themselves. Whilst this conversation was taking place, an indication of a plain nature gave warning that their fears were well grounded, for about ten minutes to three she broke completely in half in the middle of the vessel. Mr. Bush rushed up stairs, exclaiming, "It is now all over, stop the engines and out boat," and himself and two others fell headlong into the boat at the moment she was launched, the wind at this time blowing a brisk gale. Mr. Bush then took the rudder of the boat, and kept her head to the wind, as she was rowed stern foremost towards the vessel to save the remainder of the crew, and to which nautical manoeuvre may be attributed the saving of those who were still upon the deck of the ill-fated steamer. The crew of the boat called out to Captain Stranack, who was on the after part of the wreck, to save himself by springing with the oar into the sea, as her head and stern were collapsing. This was a dreadful moment to all; as the wreck presented a most awful yet grand spectacle; the boiler bursting by the collapse, threw up immense volumes of steam and fountains of water, and the vessel went down with a loud explosion. After going down, Mr. Bush looked round for her unfortunate crew, and the first he saw was Captain Stranack, struggling in the water, supported by a portion of the wreck. The captain and several others were with much difficulty taken into the boat. Three persons were unfor-



LOSS OF "THE ELBERFELD" STEAMER.

tunately lost,—two stokers, named Wilson, father and son, and the cook, named Andrews. The number saved were thirteen, including Mr. Bush and Captain Stranack, who, after experiencing the greatest hardships for four hours in an open boat, were picked up by the Charlotte, Captain Muys, from Antwerp, whose attention was attracted by a handkerchief hoisted as a signal of distress. On getting them on board, Captain Muys humanely supplied them with dry clothes, coffee, soup, &c. Captain Stranack and Mr. Bush describe the whole occurrence as a dream, for, from her breaking to her going down, not more than five minutes elapsed; and what but a short time before was considered a beautiful model of naval architecture, was sunk irrecoverably in the ocean. The calamity which overtook this vessel illustrates the error of constructing vessels of a great length with the enormous weight of engines, coals, and water amidship, and it is to be hoped that the Government will examine into the expediency of constructing war steamers for sea-going purposes. The loss of the President has been attributed to her length, but no one survived to describe her

loss; therefore the present event should be particularly brought under the notice of the Shipwreck Committee, in order that, by the examination of the survivors, they may determine upon the accuracy of such an opinion, and introduce a measure to prevent in future the construction of vessels of the inordinate length to which many have been built. Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Muys for his humanity and kindness, and to those under his command; but the Margate boatmen, before they would land them from the Charlotte, peremptorily demanded an exorbitant price per head, although the majority of the poor fellows were without a shilling. Since their arrival Captain Stranack and Mr. Bush have waited upon the secretary of the Shipwrecked Mariners' and Fishermen's Society, who have given clothing to the crew of the Elberfeld to the amount of £11 5s.; and the General Steam Navigation Company have rewarded the first and second engineers, and forwarded them home free of expense. Captain Stranack and Mr. Bush have subscribed towards a fund to remunerate the captain and crew of the Charlotte, to induce others to follow their noble example.



THE CALEDONIAN BALL, AT THE HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—See next page.

THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY'S BALL.

On Thursday night the Anniversary Ball of the Caledonian Society of London, took place at the Assembly Rooms, Hanover-square. The preliminary arrangements were of such a nature as to ensure the attendance of an assemblage as numerous as it was select. The members of the Society had adopted measures to preserve the strictest harmony during the evening, and nothing transpired throughout the dances which was in any way calculated to mar the good fellowship which had called together some hundreds of the most distinguished patrons of this excellent institution. The band, under the direction of Mr. Guinness, was conducted in a superior manner.

The dances selected for the occasion were for the most part taken from the works of Musard, Jullien, Labitzky, Gow, and Guinness. A new set of the "Caledonians," arranged by Mr. Guinness, and a set of Scotch waltzes, by the same composer (dedicated to the stewards of the ball), were greatly admired; and the numerous ladies and gentlemen who figured in the same, appeared so completely to divest oneself of the belief that the dances had been studied expressly for the occasion. About one o'clock the party retired to an elegant supper, prepared by Mr. Hewitt, of Regent-street. Mr. Wylie, the President of the Society, took the chair, and after congratulating the company upon the social feeling which happily prevailed amongst them, proposed in due order "The Ladies." The toast which introduced her Majesty to the notice of the meeting was responded to with the most fervent enthusiasm, and after the compliment to the ladies had been duly acknowledged, the company resumed their attendance in the ball-room. The subjoined engraving will serve to convey some idea of the magnificent style in which the ball-room was decorated, the representation of the costumes and the imposing appearance of the various groups being depicted much more forcibly than they could possibly be described. The company seemed so much to enjoy the universal gaiety which prevailed, that, as night advanced, one and all appeared desirous of continuing the dance until a late hour in the morning; and this laudable wish was realised to an extent which could have produced no other effect than that which usually arises from such cheering exercise.

MARCH!—A SONNET.

Thou variable Tyrant of the Year!
MARCH! in thy snow or frosty vestment clad,
Or Making Nature weep a general tear,
Thou hast some attributes which make us glad—
Thou bring'st the sunny April show'rs more near,
And therefore do we take thy embassy,
Rude as it is, to be precursor sent
Saying: "at length the Seasons do relent,
And flowery May all joyous ye shall see!"
Mild Zephyr soon will kiss the buds and flow'rs
And through the disentangled woods and bow'rs*
Breathe his warm breath upon the waiting things
That long to have their winter-closed springs
Unlock'd as throat of tuneful bird that sings! W.

MUSIC.

EXETER HALL.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—This most praiseworthy and spirited Institution has published its Eleventh Annual Report, by which it will be seen that a taste for relishing genuine music is reviving amongst us. The following list of the public performances of the Society during the year from Christmas, 1842, to Christmas, 1843, will sufficiently show this, for nothing but the most sterling compositions have been produced, and the more sterling they were, the more they were attractive.

Wednesday, January 4th, 1843	Handel's "Messiah."
Friday, February 3rd.....	Haydn's "Creation."
" February 10th.....	" "
" February 17th.....	" "
" February 24th.....	Handel's "Judas Maccabeus."
" March 3rd.....	" "
" March 10th.....	Crotch's "New Anthem," Beethoven's "Service in C," Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise."
" March 17th.....	Handel's "Israel in Egypt."
" March 24th.....	Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," Beethoven's "Engeli" (an adaptation of the "Mount of Olives")
" March 31st.....	Handel's "Messiah."
Wednesday, April 7th.....	Haydn's "Creation."
Friday, April 21st.....	" "
" May 19th.....	Sporh's "Fall of Babylon."
Wednesday, November 15th..	Handel's "Deborah."
Friday, December 15th.....	Handel's "Messiah."
" December 22nd.....	" "

Crotch's New Anthem, Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang," or Hymn of Praise, Spohr's "Fall of Babylon," and Handel's "Deborah," proved to be delightful novelties amongst the more venerable standards, and were as enthusiastically received as they were splendidly performed. We do not like the prefix of Doctor to the names of Spohr and Mendelssohn; we wish they had not been weak enough to accept this foolish distinction. We have objected to this title before now, and can demand with Horace,

Quæ cura patrum, quæve Quiritium,
Plenis honorum muneribus tuas,
Auguste, virtutes in ævum
Per titulos, memoræque fastos
Æternæ?

The word Doctor in itself is not objectionable; but when we know that hundreds of charlatans have been dignified by this once honorary and honourable appellation we are surprised that any genius will now submit to the association it necessarily imposes, or be addressed by a title so desecrated and demeaned.

The enthusiasm evinced in the cause of true music by this exemplary society is manifest from the catalogue of their library, which, "gathering strength as it goes," bids fair to be ere long the first and most comprehensive collection of music in Europe. Our space will not permit us to give a review of the various and splendid talent exhibited by the executive portion of the Sacred Harmonic Society, whether as solo vocalists or aggregate chorists, but we cannot omit a notice of three gentlemen to whom the excellence of the general effect is indebted particularly: Mr. Surman as conductor, Mr. Miller as organist, and Mr. Perry as leader, all of whom have discharged their several important functions with judgment, accuracy, and taste. This society is already an honour to our country, and a cause of generous rivalry throughout the continent.

HEBREW MELODIES—SACRED AND TRADITIONAL.

Mr. Henry Phillips, the popular vocalist, and Mr. Louis Leo, still continue to give their *soirées* illustrative of the antiquity of Hebrew music. It is an interesting subject, and alike concerns the musician and the antiquarian, although, perhaps, the advocates for its exclusive pre-eminence have not, or cannot, altogether substantiate their claims to entire originality. It is stated in Genesis (chap. iv. v. 21) that Jubal, the sixth descendant from Cain, was "the father of all such as handle the harp or organ." With respect to the instrument called an organ, in the English version of this passage, Dr. Burney remarks, "it must not be imagined that such a noble and complicated machine is there implied, as the present instrument of that name."

It would be almost an anachronism to assert that the organ existed in an age when harmony was not understood; and yet there is no relic of the arts of antiquity which puzzles more than it does. Without a knowledge of harmony it is scarcely credible that such an instrument could have been constructed; and yet we have proofs of its existence long before the art of counterpoint was known. St. Jerome and Vetrivius both acquaint us with the existence of this noble instrument at a time when scientific men were disputing about the divisions of the scale, which alone would argue the non-existence of our present system of harmony, and show that the ancients had the means, without the art, of applying them. A similar puzzle embarrasses when we consider the Hebrew melodies, as "bodied forth" by Messrs. Phillips and Leo. There seems to be a freshness about them which does not pertain to antiquity—their construction is evidently on the basis of modern imitation of an elder school: they are too consonant with our present received notions to be old: they

are, no doubt, delivered by the afore-mentioned gentlemen as genuine relics of ancient sacred minstrelsy; but, without "any offence," we have no faith in them. But still we would not disturb any pleasurable sensation that their most excellent performance may have caused in the breast of any one:—

Crede quod habes, et habes.

NEW MUSIC.

I'M AFLOAT, I'M AFLOAT. The words by ELIZA COOK; the music composed and sung by HENRY RUSSELL. Duff and Hodgson. A very spirited defiance of the Coast-Guard, and, when well sung, as by the composer, full of genuine effect.

SWEET MURM'RING VOICES OF THE PAST. Ballad. The poetry by JOHN J. REYNOLDS; the music by EDWARD J. LODER. Duff and Hodgson.

Graceful, expressive, and flowing; but the *appogiature* of the melody might as well be left unharmonized.

THE OLD SILVER BOWL. Song. The poetry by JOHN J. REYNOLDS; the music by EDWARD J. LODER. Duff and Hodgson. Not very original, and altogether unworthy of Loder, who at times can compete with any composer, living or dead.

MY NATIVE BELLS. Chansonette. The words by Mrs. C. BARON WILSON; the music by ALEXANDER LEE. Duff and Hodgson. A very graceful new reading of the old *carrillon*, which we had supposed to have retired from composition, and had rung its own knell long ago.

THE LIGHT HOUSE. No. 9 of Sacred Melodies. The poetry by W. EDWARDS STAITE, Esq. The music by JOSEPH PHILIP KNIGHT. Duff and Hodgson.

A melody well conceived, and admirably adapted to its subject; but we should like to see the D sharp, which frequently occurs in the bass, written as E flat.

THERE'S PEACE IN HEAVEN. No. 10 of Sacred Melodies. The poetry by W. EDWARDS STAITE, Esq.; the music by C. E. HORN. Duff and Hodgson.

This is a very smooth flowing melody; but there is an unnecessary retardation of rhythm in the 7th and 8th bars.

I'LL HANG MY HARP ON A WILLOW TREE. Song. Composed by Wellington Guernsey. Dublin.

A sweet, impressive melody is here set to words of very touching and beautiful simplicity, written by Lord Alfred Paget. They came upon us quite by surprise, and evince true poetic feeling. The air catches and interprets their spirit, and has a very pretty accompaniment; and altogether this pleasing ballad has all the elements of popularity.

THE THEATRES.

HAYMARKET.

The last novelty at this house was a two-act drama "taken from the French" by Mr. Planché, entitled "Grist to the Mill." We are not of opinion that it will realize its title in the treasury department: it is an insipid affair, and but for the admirable acting of Madame Vestris, Strickland, and Mrs. W. Clifford, would have proved a *fiasco*.

When is our legitimate—our Prize Comedy to appear? or, out of the aggregate number presented—one hundred and twenty-seven, as we have heard—is there one good one? We hope there are many, and that the delay of choice may be owing to the difficulty of selection.

PRINCESS'S.

The production of the diminutive prodigy "Tom Thumb" has failed in general. We are not sorry for it, although we regret at the same time that the "homunculus" himself may be probably disappointed in a speculation. A theatre like the Princess's, possessing so many genuine and legitimate attractions, should be above such low things as dwarfs in either intellect or stature. It may contrive to do very well without them.

STRAND.

A very broad burlesque of Shakspeare's "Richard III." was produced at this lively little theatre on Monday, with entire success. It is nearly as literal as the popular travesty of "Othello;" the best *hits* being the wooing of Lady Anne, the tent scene, and the "terrific combat." Hammond played Richard in his raciest vein; and his imitations of an histrionic contemporary were much relished by the audience. The burlesque is interspersed with many parodies of favourite songs from those of the older melodists to Balfe's last new ballads; and these, by their absurdity, kept the audience in excellent humour. Time was when a Shakspearian burlesque was a hazardous experiment; but such things are now safer game; and in this case the jokes were so thick that the hearers had not time to reflect on the worth of one before the wit of another flashed forth. The costumes were a tissue of ludicrous anachronisms.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

It is understood that Mr. W. Farren will shortly re-appear at the Haymarket Theatre, in the character of *Sir Peter Teasle*.

Mr. Copeland, the brother of Mrs. Fitzwilliam, is reported to have taken the English Opera House, for the purpose of bringing forward a succession of French plays—a bold speculation, but one that is more likely, we think, to prove profitable at this theatre than a system of management which might be guided by a determination to produce old-fashioned melo-dramas and farces, based upon vulgarity rather than humour. Such has been the character of the performances lately introduced upon this stage.

Mons. Duprez is announced to make his appearance in London at Drury-lane, on Tuesday evening next; but we learn that it has been found necessary to postpone the first performance until Thursday, the pre-arrangements being of a very arduous nature. The opera selected for the occasion is "William Tell," which has been made the vehicle for many novel scenic effects. M. Duprez will perform the part of Arnold; Löffler, *William Tell*; Borroni, *Gesler*; and Miss Romer, *Emma*.

Covent Garden Theatre has been taken by the Anti-Corn-law League for a period of three years; but, as the meetings will take place only twice in a month, it is reported that Mr. Macready will, upon his return from America, be accepted as the lessee, at a rent which may be considered little more than nominal.

In order that the costumes and decorations at the Haymarket Theatre may be rendered as effective as possible, Mr. Planché has been engaged for three years to superintend the *mise en scene*.

Mr. Risley, the professor of gymnastics, and his clever little son, will resume their performances at the Haymarket on Easter Monday.

THE NEW ACT FOR REGULATING DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.—In proof of the beneficial effect of this enactment, it may be mentioned that the "Tempest" and the "Merry Wives of Windsor" have been played for a succession of nights at two of the minor theatres. This speaks much for the "regeneration" of the legitimate drama.

THEATRICAL ECONOMY.—The magnificent velvet curtain with which Mr. Macready adorned the stage at Drury-lane has recently undergone the process of dyeing, in order that the materials may be converted into new dresses for the *corps dramatique*, when occasion shall require any novelty of costume.

The second piece in which M. Duprez will appear is Donizetti's opera, "La Favorite."

Mr. Parish Alvars, the celebrated harpist, has arrived from the Continent, for the season.

THE POLICE AND THE DRAMA.—AN UNREHEARSED SCENE.

In consequence of information having been received by the police authorities, that some theatrical performances were carried on nightly at an establishment near King's-cross, Battle-bridge, where gangs of young thieves and the worst of characters congregated, to the annoyance of the respectable inhabitants, arrangements were made, under the direction of Mr. Superintendent Massey, of the G division, for the purpose of making a capture of the performers and the whole of the parties assembled in the theatre. On Wednesday night, between eight and nine o'clock, a numerous body of the police, accompanied by Mr. Massey, Inspectors Penny and Barton, Sergeant Archer, &c., repaired to the "scene" of action, where several officers, some of whom were disguised as butchers, dustmen, and other characters, had paid for their admission, and became part of the auditory for the pur-

pose of giving their evidence. The interior of the house in which the entertainments were to be exhibited was fitted up with a proscenium, scenery, and all the paraphernalia of a theatre, with a door-keeper, money and check-takers, &c. The exterior was placarded with announcements that the grand melo-dramatic pieces of "Maria Martin, or the Red Barn Murder," with other novel and splendid entertainments, would be exhibited, interspersed with music, singing, gymnastics, tumbling, and legerdemain, and "only a penny" was charged to witness the performances, which were "never equalled" in the known world. The audience having waited with great patience the curtain at length rose, when the piece of "Maria Martin" was commenced by automaton figures of the most grotesque appearance, and which were made to move with wires, so that they "suited the action" to the words, which were repeated by some one behind the scenes, who also worked the wires. At length the officers, who had been so organized that it was impossible for anybody to escape, rushed behind the scenes, and captured the whole of the "automaton actors," including the wretch Corder, and his victim, Maria Martin; also the figure of Death, and all the minor characters. The scenery, machinery, and decorations were then seized and packed up, and, together with the audience, door-keepers, money-takers, and saloon-keeper, were all taken to the station-house, followed by an immense crowd of persons. No less than 83 persons, men, women, and children, were placed at the bar in batches, and locked up. The "ladies" of the *dramatis personæ* were first ushered forth, and were deposited in cells for the night, whilst the "gentlemen" were domiciled in separate apartments. The taking down the names and charges, &c., against them occupied till a very late hour, and crowds of persons assembled around the station-house, and remained a considerable time until they were dispersed.

[We could wish that the police in other parts of the metropolis would endeavour to distinguish themselves by suppressing similar dens of infamy to these, instead of adopting a petty and disgraceful system of annoyance towards all who come in their way, particularly towards respectable persons; for, as common waggoners and go-cart men are known to take a delight in obstructing a thoroughfare when they see a gentleman's carriage approach, so many of the West-end police are never so well pleased as when they can interfere effectually to mar the enjoyments of those whose recreations are as harmless as their characters are irreproachable. Several complaints have been made to us during the past week of conduct of this kind, and of the adoption of a system of espionage towards respectable tavern-keepers, which certainly calls for public reprobation. In the F division it is well known that the most scandalous favouritism prevails, and it is no uncommon occurrence to find realized the old adage that "one man may steal a horse with impunity, whilst another is hung for merely looking over the hedge." This, however, cannot long continue, and Police Inspectors and Superintendents must either condescend to equalise their behaviour to all, or else they must adopt a stern and uncompromising course without favour to any one. It is too bad that we should see respectable men, the proprietors of properly conducted taverns, dragged daily to Bow-street to answer for the heinous crime of allowing a few friends to sit in their bar parlours for a few minutes after 12 o'clock, when the lowest coffee houses in the neighbourhood—the most notorious haunts of thieves and other bad characters—are allowed to remain open for the accommodation of these persons during all hours of the night].

SERENADE

ON THE EVE OF LIA ROSA'S NATAL DAY.

Oh! hush thee, sad nightingale!
Let my fond lay
Be all that the echoes
Shall whispering play!
Thy song is too pensive
For young maiden's ear,
Whose heart never sorrow'd
Or eye wept a tear!
Mine is all joy, bird!
In welcomes to sing
To-morrow her birthday—
The birthday of Spring!

When April had usher'd in
May's gentle flow'rs,
Young Rose was the loveliest
All through the bow'rs!
BEAUTY went culling
The best that there were
And found her the purest
As well as most fair!
Then to mild Virtue
Presented her prize;
Who said, "For the future
I'll dwell in those eyes!"

Young LOVE there was list'ning,
And thus did decree:
"Fair Virtue! this blossom
Must harbour us three!
For Beauty shall nurse it,
And thou shalt defend,
While I'll hover 'round it
Till its sweet life end:
Then back we will bear it,
To whence it was given,
And weeping restore it
To its native heaven!" W.

COUNTRY NEWS.

COVENTRY.—A CURIOUS CASE OF SWINDLING.—A stranger in the garb of a female, about three weeks ago, walked into the Dog and Duck Inn, Coventry. Her cheerful conversation, insinuating manner, and clever address, so won upon the landlady (Mrs. Hales), that instead of proceeding by the Banbury coach, which she particularly wished, she was induced to continue all night, being unprepared with clothing to encounter the inclemency of the season. The worthy hostess becoming more and more charmed with the interesting stranger, several days elapsed in the mutual interchanges of affection and confidence, when her friend remarked that it might appear strange to Mrs. Hales that she offered no money. "The fact is," says she, "I have a remittance of £600, I expect to receive at the Birmingham Branch Bank of England, but how to get there I do not know. Would you have the kindness to accompany me in your gig? I have always consulted you during my stay here, and intend to make you my confidant." Mrs. Hales readily complied, and, with her friend, proceeded to Birmingham the following morning. On arriving at the bank inquiry was made for the manager, of whom the stranger wished to know if £600 had been paid to the account of Miss Watts; to which a negative was given. Great surprise was manifested by Miss Watts, and the manager was requested to fill up a cheque for Mrs. Hales to receive the amount, provided she did not present it herself. On their way home Miss Watts appeared much concerned at her disappointment, and suggested to Mrs. Hales that, as her present exigencies required a little more ready money, she would place the cheque in Mrs. Hales's hands for a loan of £60, and would give her £40 for the accommodation. This bait was easily swallowed by Mrs. Hales, who forthwith produced 55 sovereigns and a £5 note. Mrs. Hales, proud in the company of Miss Watts, and Miss Watts, highly delighted with Mrs. Hales, spent several agreeable days, during which she once paid a visit to the seat of Lord Craven, at Coombe Abbey, with Mrs. Hales's horse and gig. On being informed by the housekeeper, Mrs. Robinson, that her ladyship was not at home, Miss Watts refused to leave her card or name, saying she was known to her ladyship, and expected soon to be Lady Montague. On Monday the 5th, a request was again made for the horse and gig to convey her to Market Harborough, where Miss Watts had an aunt, who she had learnt was not likely to live. No objection, of course, was offered, and Miss Watts, anticipating the want of mourning, borrowed the habiliments of Mrs. Hales, very generously offered for her convenience, together with a valuable watch. Thus equipped, she arrived at Harborough, and alighted opposite to Mrs. Sau-t's, observing she was afraid her aunt was dead, as the blinds were down. The man was desired to go to the Swans Hotel, and wait for her. Miss Watts walked forward to the Union Inn, where she took some brandy and water, with a biscuit, and after staying about two hours, went to the Swans to inform John that her aunt was very ill, and wished her to stay a few days at Harborough; he must, therefore, return without her, and bring the gig for her on Tuesday, the 13th, discharging the expense of John and the horse, with a promise also, of 10s. for his journeys, and 4s. for what he had paid on the road. On the return of John, Mr. and Mrs. Hales became somewhat concerned about their fair friend, and on the following morning despatched John, with a policeman, to Market Harborough, to take proper care

* "Consider the Zephyrus which dares hardly breathe in feare, how she plays and courts the corn. One would think the grasse the haire of the earth, and this wind a combe to disentangle it.—Bergere's Satyrical Characters, 1658.

of Miss Watts. This, however, was found to be unnecessary, as the clever and interesting visitor had taken care of herself by procuring a seat in the omnibus for London on the previous evening, where she is no doubt enjoying the fruits of her tour. We might add, the dress and under garments of Miss Watts, with the water, are considered worth £15 to £20, while those left behind are estimated at 2s. 6d. We have since been informed, that instead of proceeding to London, Miss Watts took a seat for Oxford by the Oxford coach, from Northampton.

KENT.—SERIOUS AFFRAY BETWEEN THE POLICE AND AN INSANE MAN.—About twelve o'clock on Monday a person named Frederick Hunter, residing at Welling, in Kent, became furiously insane, and presented fire-arms at several persons out of the window. Three of the police proceeded to break into the chamber to secure the maniac, and whilst they were in the act of bursting open the door, he snapped a pistol at them three times, and brandished a carving-knife in his other hand. They obtained an entrance at great risk, as he fought desperately with a knife and pistol. Police-constable 44 ultimately knocked down and overpowered him, when it was discovered that he had stabbed himself in two places in the abdomen. He remains in case of the police. Dr. Grantham, the assistant surgeon, who has been to be in the village, attended the unfortunate man, and expressed it as his opinion that the injuries will not prove fatal unless the intestines are cut through. He had in his possession a double-barrelled gun and seven pistols (all loaded heavily), a sword-stick, and a carving-knife.

MANCHESTER.—FATAL ACCIDENT.—TWO LIVES LOST AND SEVERAL PERSONS WOUNDED.—On Monday last about four o'clock in the afternoon, the inhabitants of Port-street, Manchester, were greatly alarmed by a tremendous noise proceeding from an iron warehouse, which is one of the most extensive in the town, and occupied by Messrs. Horton, Simms, and Bull, proprietors of the Swades Hill Iron-works, Shropshire. It appears that some men were in a large shed, the roof of which is supported by ten iron pillars, against each of which large quantities of iron were piled. They were engaged in "sorting" the iron, and rearing it up against the pillars, when in an instant, and without the least notice, one of the piles of iron, so laid up against the pillar, gave way, and falling in a direction towards the next pillar, came in contact with and carried it away; the second pillar also gave way, and in the same manner carried off the third, and so on until the whole of the five pillars went in succession, and ultimately came in contact with the gable end of the building, and drove the whole end of the building, roof, and all, into the canal, which runs close to the warehouse. A woman was standing on the opposite bank of the canal, with a child in her arms; a large portion of the falling building came upon her, threw her down, and dashed the child out of her arms into the canal. On being extricated from the ruins, it was found that her thigh bone was broken, but the child was got out of the water unhurt. A gentleman who had just entered the warehouse to purchase some iron was buried in the ruins and killed on the spot. Another person, named Wilkinson, who was in the employ of the company, was also buried in the ruins, and killed, having been most shockingly mutilated. There were five other persons in the shed at the time, most of whom have received more or less injury. It is rumoured that another man is still in the ruins. The navigation of the Rochdale and Manchester Canal is for the present stopped by the rubbish.

SUFFOLK.—MORE INCENDIARY FIRES.—On Saturday night last the neighbourhood of Ipswich was dreadfully alarmed by the heavens becoming suddenly illumined by one of those awful conflagrations, which are, alas, too frequent in this country. The Hadleigh engines were drawn out directly and horses harnessed, waiting for a messenger; and the requisite preparations had scarcely been made when a man galloped into town from Mr. Golding's, of Wenham, and stated that an alarming fire was then raging on his (Mr. Golding's) farming premises. No time was lost in getting to the spot, and when they had reached it an awful spectacle presented itself, there being then burning two barns, a bean stack, cart and bullock shed, piggeries, and a quantity of haulm, &c. All exertions were then directed to save the six stacks that were standing uninjured; fortunately they had a good supply of water, and a large quantity of people present ready to assist. Monday morning an examination took place at the house, before two magistrates, of the men who had been on the premises watching. After a lengthened inquiry, one of them, named Cheverton, was remanded for further examination. Thursday afternoon an express was sent for the Hadleigh engines from a person named Cooper, of the above place; it appears that there was a fire in the barn, which was burnt down, together with outbuildings. The origin of the fire appears a mystery at present.—The parish of Polstead, near Stoke-by-Nayland, was the scene of another incendiary conflagration, but, happily, not a very disastrous one.—About two o'clock on Friday morning last the inhabitants were terribly alarmed by a cry of fire, which was ascertained to be at the rectory of that parish, the residence of the Rev. James Coyte, where a hay stack had been maliciously set on fire, and was burning with fury. The fire was first discovered by the man-servant, who slept in a room over the cow-house. In a short time, a great number of the agricultural labourers and mechanics of the town and neighbourhood were at the spot, and by the greatest exertions on their part the flames were confined to the hay-stack, and they succeeded in preserving about 12 tons of the hay, by cutting away the outside of the stack which had ignited. The rev. gentleman, on Sunday last, caused a written paper to be fixed upon the church door, in which he expressed his grateful thanks to his neighbours and friends, amongst whom he was proud to rank the labouring portion of his parishioners, whose orderly and persevering conduct on the occasion of the calamity he most highly appreciated.

VIGAN RIOT.—It has been for some months the practice of the coal-miners in this neighbourhood to enter into a society for the purpose of collecting subscriptions wherewith to "turn out" for wages in the winter months throughout the whole of the mining districts. The colliers in the town of St. Helen's and its neighbourhood have now been "out" several weeks, and subsisting upon this fund; thus causing the pits to be idle, and at a ruinous sacrifice to the masters, who have in consequence applied in Shropshire, and there obtained other workmen, who were brought to St. Helen's, and were on Monday morning being escorted by the county constabulary to the several works, when they were hooted by the turn-outs, amounting to several thousands, and who ultimately rushed upon and most violently assaulted the police. Some were, however, taken into custody, but were rescued, when a general riot between the parties was the result. During this affair stones were thrown at the officers, one of which caught superintendent Story on the upper part of the face, cutting him shockingly. Other officers were much injured. It is feared that the people, who are in a state of desperation, will most probably commit further offences.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

We understand that a court of inquiry into military prisons throughout the United Kingdom has been formed, under the presidency of a Lieutenant-General, and that it is immediately to commence its important duties under instructions from the Horse Guards.

A rumour that serious disputes had taken place between Sir Henry Pottinger and Admiral Sir William Parker in China, and the report of a dispute with Lord Saltoun, which were in circulation for some time, have been contradicted on authority and turn out to be utterly groundless.

On Sunday last the Rev. Mr. Sibthorp received the Holy Communion from the hands of the venerable President in the chapel of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he is now staying on a visit. This leaves no doubt as to the fact of his having really rejoined the Church of England.

The following inscription, proposed by Lord Mahon, is to be placed upon the statue to Sir David Wilkie, in the vestibule of the National Gallery:—"Sir David Wilkie, R.A., born 1785, died 1st June, 1841—a life too short for friendship, not for fame."

Government has sent gratuities to the three boats' crews who so intrepidly ventured their own lives a few weeks back to save the crew of a brig wrecked on the Goodwin Sands. A subscription was also entered into among the inhabitants, when between £30 and £40 was collected and distributed among them.

We learn from Gottenburg that Mr. Axel Malmén, merchant in the city, has failed for 137,000 dollars.

In consequence of the great increase of our commerce with China, the East Indies, and our Eastern colonies, a large number of vessels are lying in the various docks, being in course of preparation for goods, to be forwarded to the above destinations. There are above eighty vessels which are announced at Lloyd's for dispatch, many of them of heavy burden, and sixteen carrying each above 1000 tons.

A great shoal in the Thames, at Limehouse, is about to be lowered by the corporation of London. It is 2000 feet long, 150 feet broad, and having only 11 feet of water on it. The depth of water is to be increased to 15 feet, and the cost will be between £4000 and £5000.

Count de Budé, the last owner of the château of Ferney, which he purchased of the Marquis de Villette, to whom it was conveyed by Mme. Denis, the niece of Voltaire, died lately at the age of 88.

We learn from La Teste, in the Gironde, that in the morning of the 20th inst., a pinnace belonging to Mestras, was lost on the Passe, and ten persons who were on board perished.

There are in Marylebone workhouse 2165 persons, 300 of whom are labouring under asthma, and 15 under acute bronchitis.

A few days ago, as a man was at work in a plantation, near the Syston station on the Midland Counties Railway, a hare sprang from beneath a hedge and knocked him down. The man was stunned by the fall, and when he recovered himself he found that his timid assailant had actually given him a black eye.

The Commissioners of Woods and Forests have purchased for the sum of £580 the old buildings on the south side of Holyrood House, and have appointed Mr. Donald Horne their agent in Scotland, vice Mr. Roderick Mackenzie, deceased.

The unfortunate man, Weller, who was so seriously injured on the Great Western Railway, on the evening of the 1st inst., died on Monday morning at three o'clock, in St. Thomas's Hospital.

A petition has been presented against the return of Mr. W. H. L. Bruge for Devizes, on the ground that he was disqualified at the time of the teste and issuing out of the new writ, by holding the office of recorder of the said borough.

We learn that the City of Dublin Steam Company propose placing one of their steamers upon the Dublin and Carlisle station, calling at Fleetwood, commencing on the 19th inst.

We have reason to know that there is little truth in the report of the immense wealth said to be left by the late reigning Duke of Saxe-Gotha, and that Prince Albert is not likely to have an increase to his fortune by any large bequest from that quarter.

The sixteenth annual general meeting of the governors of the Royal Free Hospital was held on Tuesday night in the Gray's-inn-road, Lord Robert Grosvenor in the chair. The Rev. R. C. Packman, the secretary, read the report of the committee, which was of a highly satisfactory character. It appeared that the number of persons admitted into the wards during the year, suffering from extreme sickness, disease, and want, was 1593; and the number relieved as out-patients, 19,156; making the total number of those who participated in its benefits during that period, 20,754.

The Pope consecrated as bishops four of the cardinals on the 11th inst. This is the first instance, it is said, for 150 years, of the Pope having performed this ceremony in person. The Prince of Württemberg, Don Miguel, and all the diplomatic corps, were present on the occasion.

The Speaker, on Tuesday night, informed the House of Commons that the parties who had petitioned against Mr. Bright's return for Durham, had communicated to him, that they did not intend to prosecute the petition.

Wednesday week, being Ash Wednesday, and the first day in Lent, the attendance in the morning at the Collegiate Church, Manchester was so large that, contrary to immemorial custom, the service was celebrated in the nave.

During the last voyage of the General Steam Navigation Company's vessel, John Bull, between Rotterdam and London, William Shephard, a seaman, aged 25, was dragged overboard by the lead-line, (which caught the buttons of his jacket) while sounding, and he was drowned.

Mr. Webster having kindly granted the use of the Haymarket Theatre to the subscribers to the national monument in honour of Nelson, an meeting will be held early in March, on which occasion H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge will preside.

A suggestion has been made for checking frauds on the Bank by powers of attorney, which seems as simple as it is unobjectionable. Immediately after a power has been acted upon, a communication should, according to this plan, be made to the parties granting the power, stating that it has been carried into effect.

The amount applied to the National Debt from Jan. 5, 1843, to Jan. 5, 1844, was £3940 17s. 9d. The amount to be applied in the quarter from 5th Jan. to 5th April, 1844, is £230,613 0s. 9d.

A letter from Frankfort, Feb. 18, mentions a rumour that a new Polish loan of fifty millions of florins, to be employed in Poland in public improvements, is about to be contracted for.

The annual festival of the Royal Humane Society took place at the Freemasons' Tavern on Wednesday evening. The chair was taken by Sir Edward Codrington, in the absence of Lord Morpeth, who was prevented from attending by the illness of his father, the Earl of Carlisle.

Blake, of the Royal Artillery, under sentence of transportation, and who escaped from the ward-room of the Ordnance Hospital, at Woolwich, on the night of the 16th ultimo, has been detected at the barracks, the depot station of the East India Company's Service. The prisoner had enlisted into the East India Company, and was to have been sworn in on the day following that on which he was recognised.

On Wednesday morning, about eleven o'clock, the inhabitants of High-street, Deptford, were greatly alarmed in consequence of the fall of the entire front of an old house in that street. The house was about being pulled down, and by some carelessness of the workmen the front had been left unsupported.

The Duke of Cambridge has appointed Sir James Reynett, Deputy Ranger of Richmond Park, in succession to the late Viscount Sidmouth.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a new ukase containing several modifications of that which had appeared ordering the removal to the interior of the Jews residing on the frontiers. They are to be allowed, according to circumstances, from three to four years for their removal.

The Siecle states, that Dr. Junod, of Paris, has invented a new method, which he terms hemostatic, for the treatment of a number of diseases. This method consists in the employment of a pneumatic apparatus of a peculiar construction, in which the arm or leg is so placed as to attract the blood to the extremities without diminishing the mass of this liquid.

Maurice Jones, the well known trainer and jockey of Delamere Forest, was shot in the abdomen a few days since by the accidental discharge of a fowling piece. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A meeting was held on Wednesday last at Darlington, when it was resolved to take immediate steps for establishing races annually in that neighbourhood. The spirit displayed on the occasion by the gentlemen present leaves no doubt that the object of the meeting will be speedily accomplished.

We understand that negotiations are pending between the General Steam Navigation Company and the authorities of Dieppe relative to the packet service for next season, in order to shorten the time. The company have offered to put on two iron boats capable of making the passage in five hours and a half, provided the Dieppe authorities will construct a channel to enable the vessels to enter and leave the harbour in one tide.

The Right Hon. Sir John Beckett presided at the annual dinner of the Law Life Assurance Society, on Tuesday evening, at the Clarendon Hotel. Lord Abinger, Lord Campbell, the Right Hon. C. E. Law, Sir Charles P. Williams, &c., were present.

The Warwickshire Yeomanry Ball, on Monday, was attended by all the rank and fashion of the neighbourhood. Lord Brooke opened the ball in a country dance with Mrs. H. C. Wise, and Capt. H. C. Wise with Lady Augusta Scott.

Mr. Henry Miller, superintendent of the Glasgow police, was on Tuesday elected almost unanimously to be head constable of the borough of Liverpool, and superintendent of the fire police.

Shortly after 11 o'clock on Tuesday night a female threw herself into the river from the first recess on the Middlesex side of Waterloo Bridge. A black velvet bonnet and cloak were left behind, and are in the hands of the police.

Nearly all the mails from the north are arriving at the General Post-office considerably beyond time. In Edinburgh and the north of Scotland there have been heavy falls of snow, and many of the roads are completely blocked up. The mails from Edinburgh, Stirling, Glasgow, Perth, Inverness, Aberdeen, Montrose, Arbroath, Forfar, Dundee, and other places, are overdue. The Wick and Thurso mails are more than forty-eight hours overdue.

LONGEVITY IN A WORKHOUSE.—In the Strand Union Workhouse, Cleveland-street, in the sick men's ward, there are at present seventeen patients whose united ages, together with that of the nurse, amount to 1169 years. The oldest inmate of the ward was a huntsman, and subsequently a publican; the next oldest, a journeyman baker, and the three next oldest, each about 70, were for many years sailors. They all have good appetites, and the majority of them could consume more than the workhouse allowance. The women in this workhouse attain an extraordinary age. Four were buried within the last ten days, whose respective ages were eighty-six, eighty-four, eighty-two, and seventy-six.

TRUE POLITENESS.—Of all the accomplishments by which we are charmed, true politeness is the brightest and the most admirable; seeing that while it imparts pleasure to all who come within the scope of its influence, it prompts the development of that essential goodness of heart which repudiates the idea of giving offence. It has nothing to do with formality; neither bowing nor smiling, nor the practice of any prescribed ceremonial, can prove the existence of true politeness; nor does it consist in a servile assent to every opinion that may be advanced—for that is the fruit either of folly or of slyly springing from a mean or an immoral design: its essence is that generosity which leads us to study—not to wound, but to respect—the feelings of those around us, with a view to promote their comfort by all the means at our command; and this generosity—this germ of true politeness—conspicuously characterised Dr. Delolme. In him there was a total absence of everything bearing even the semblance of assumption. He made no display of superiority, no attempt at dictation; he would not willingly wound the feelings of any man alive; nor would he, except indeed in cases of approaching death, fail to conceal, if possible, any circumstance calculated in his judgment to create annoyance or alarm.—*Sylvestre Sound, Part V.*

At a meeting, on Wednesday, of the ratepayers of the parish of St. George-the-Martyr, a petition to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests was proposed and agreed to, praying that a portion of any sum granted for the improvement of the metropolis might be applied towards the formation of a road through the district called the Mint to the Great Dover-road. The Mint was stated to be one of the most immoral and profligate places in the metropolis.

ORTHOPEDIC INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday the annual meeting of the governors, donors, and subscribers to the Orthopedic Institution, for the cure of club foot and contractions of the body, was held at the institution, No. 6, Bloomsbury-square. This is the fifth annual general meeting since the formation of the institute, which it is rather singular is the only one of the kind in the kingdom. At one o'clock, the Hon. P. C. Searle took the chair, supported by Vice-presidents Charles Harris, and F. Keish, Esqrs., Dr. Little and other eminent men. The report stated that the out-patients during the year had been 620, the number of in-patients on the rotation list 52.

LONDON PEACE SOCIETY.—A public meeting, explanatory of the principles, and in aid of the objects of this Society, was held in the British School-room, Harp-ally, Farringdon-street, on Tuesday evening, February 27, John Lee, Esq., LL.D., &c., in the chair. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, the Rev. W. Miall, E. W. Richard, Esq., Mr. Rigaud, the Rev. C. Dukes, M.A., Mr. Jefferson, and Joseph T. Price, Esq., of Neath Abbey. About 400 persons were present, and 134 signed the declaration of adherence to the Society's principles.

ROYAL ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—On Tuesday the members of this Society met numerously at their mansion in Hanover-square. Professor Owen, F.R.S., in the chair. It was announced, and much applause, that, since Sunday last, a new valuable accession to the Society's menagerie, in the Regent-street, had taken place in the shape of a new race of guinea-pigs, the first of which, on 1st inst., was brought over from the forests of Dartmoor, in the interior of Northern Africa, upwards of six feet long, the tail being about seven inches. Mr. Owen presented three new specimens of kangaroos, and Mr. Fraser three new species of birds, hitherto unknown in this country. A new species of stry, or "snow owl," was acknowledged from Captain Farrer; and the reading of a paper by Mr. Yarrell, of a remarkable shoal of a new species of fish caught at Lyme Regis, and which had added to the handicraft of the fishermen, concluded the proceedings of the evening.

LITERATURE.

THE DUBLIN REVIEW. No. XXX.

This work maintains its wonted spirit, and manifests, in some of its papers, very considerable ability and learning. The present number is confined principally to subjects of a political and religious character; yet the variety of interests treated of, and the stirring nature of those more particularly appertaining at the present crisis to the Government and condition of the sister island, render the current number more than usually attractive. Its great article is, "The Grievances of Ireland," which, coupled with another paper on the same subject, that appeared in the same review, in the autumn of 1842, presents a somewhat startling picture of the causes that have led to the present unhappy and distracted state of that country. It purports to be a review of the speech of Mr. Smith O'Brien, delivered in the House of Commons last July; and is written, we should say, by an Irishman. But the most brilliant, eloquent, and clever article in the number, is the one entitled "O'Connell and Brougham: Irish Agitation and French Revolution," in which the critical lash is pretty sharply applied, especially to the parallel attempted to be drawn between the present agitators in Ireland and the first French revolutionists: the reviewer disposes of it with great cleverness, and much satirical point. The articles on "Archbishop Whately's Petition" to the House of Lords, praying for a church government, and on "The Scottish Schism," are the next ablest papers. Altogether, the present number of this Review, though it appears to have been got up hastily (owing, probably, to the peculiar position in which it is at present placed), is not certainly inferior in talent, information, or ability, to the general run of the earlier ones.

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT is filled with the Domestic Economy of the Pinches, and their Experience in the Metropolis; with a glance at Mr. Montague and Jones, Mrs. Gamp, and Mrs. Harris. The rambles of Tom and his sister are in the author's best vein:—

Many and many a pleasant stroll they had in Covent-Garden Market: snuffing up the perfume of the fruits and flowers, wondering at the magnificence of the pine-apples and melons; catching glimpses down side-avenues, of rows and rows of old women, seated on inverted baskets shelling peas; looking unutterable things at the fat bundles of asparagus with which the dainty shops were fortified as with a breastwork; and, at the herbalists' doors, gratefully inhaling scents as of veal-stuffing yet uncooked, dreamily mixed up with capsicums, brown-paper, seeds; even with hints of luscious snails and fine young curly leeches. Many and many a pleasant stroll they had among the poultry markets, where ducks and fowls, with necks unnaturally long, lay stretched out in pairs ready for cooking; where there were speckled eggs in mossy baskets; white country sausages beyond impeachment by surviving cat or dog, or horse or donkey; new cheeses to any wild extent; live birds in coops and cages, looking much too big to be natural, in consequence of those receptacles being much too little; rabbits, alive and dead, innumerable. Many a pleasant stroll they had among the cool, refreshing, silvery fish-stalls, with a kind of moonlight effect about their stock-in-trade, excepting always for the ruddy lobsters. Many a pleasant stroll among the wagon-loads of fragrant hay, beneath which dogs and tired waggons lay fast asleep, oblivious of the pismen and the public-house. But never half so good a stroll, as down among the steam-boats on a bright morning.

There they lay, alongside of each other; hard and fast for ever, to all appearance, but designing to get out somehow, and quite confident of doing it; and in that faith shoals of passengers, and heaps of luggage, were proceeding hurriedly on board. Little steamboats dashed up and down the stream incessantly. Tiers upon tiers of vessels, scores of masts, labyrinths of tackle, idle sails, splashing oars, gliding row-boats, lumbering barges; sunken piles, with ugly lodgings for the water-rat within their mud-discoloured nooks; church steeples, warehouses, house-roofs, arches, bridges, men and women, children, eaks, cranes, boxes, horses, coaches, idlers, and hard-labourers: there they were, all jumbled up together, any summer morning, far beyond Tom's power of separation.

In the midst of all this turmoil, there was an incessant roar from every packet's funnel, which quite expressed and carried out the uppermost emotion of the scene. They all appeared to be perspiring and bothering themselves, exactly as their passengers did; they never left off fretting and chafing, in their own hoarse manner, once; but were always panting out, without any stops, "Come along do make haste I'm very nervous come along oh good gracious we shall never get there how late you are do make haste I'm off directly come along!" Even when they had left off, and had got safely out into the current, on the smallest provocation they began again; for the bravest packet of them all, being stopped by some entanglement in the river, would immediately begin to fume and pant afresh, "Oh here's a stoppage what's the matter do go on there I'm in a hurry it's done on purpose do you ever oh my goodness do go on there!" and so, in a state of mind bordering on distraction, would be last seen drifting slowly through the mist into the summer light beyond, that made it red.

Tom's ship, however; or, at least, the packet-boat in which Tom and his sister took the greatest interest on one particular occasion, was not off yet, by any means; but was at the height of its disorder. The press of passengers was very great; another steam-boat lay on each side of her; the gangways were choked up; distracted women, obviously bound for Gravesend, but turning a deaf ear to all representations that this particular vessel was about to sail for Antwerp, persisted in secreting baskets of refreshments behind bulk-heads and water-casks, and under seats; and very great confusion prevailed.

It was so amusing, that Tom, with Ruth upon his arm, stood looking down from the wharf, as nearly regardless as it was in the nature of flesh and blood to be, of an elderly lady behind him, who had brought a large umbrella with her, and didn't know what to do with it. This tremendous instrument had a hooked handle; and its vicinity was first made known to him by a painful pressure on the windpipe, consequent upon its having caught him round the throat. Soon after, disengaging himself with perfect good humour, he had a sensation of the ferrule in his back; immediately afterwards, of the hook entangling his ankles; then of the umbrella generally, wandering about his hat, and flapping at it like a great bird; and, lastly, of a poke or thrust below the ribs, which gave him such exceeding anguish, that he could not refrain from turning round, to offer a mild remonstrance.

THE ARTIZAN, Vol. I., is, to say the least of it, the cheapest quarto it has ever been our lot to receive. Think, reader, of some 300 pages closely packed with reports of the progress of the operative arts during twelve months, all for as many shillings! So much for quantity; the papers are of first-rate execution, particularly those on engineering; and the criticisms on the marvels of the day and the literature of the arts are spirited and impartial. The uppermost topics of the day are treated in a strikingly popular manner, and there is so much novelty in each month's number as to render it a sort of newspaper of the operative arts, with the advantage of clever lithographic illustrations in abundance. Altogether, we do not expect to witness a cheaper or better record of the world of invention than this journal presents, month by month, to the utilitarian public.

THE APPRENTICE is a new weekly journal, edited by the conductors of the "Artizan," and, like the parent periodical, is sound and useful in glancing at the onward movement of the trades and operative arts. Among the novelties in its first monthly part are Screw Propulsion, the Equilibrium Slide Valve, Pedomotion, &c.

THE MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE presents a splendid head and front in addition to other attractions; it is now really "illuminated" in the antique as well as the modern acceptation of the term. The Editor's "Chronicles of Cloverbrook," which we are happy to see resumed, are headed with scarlet and gold, and faced by a very clever etching by Leech, brilliantly coloured and illustrating a lively rattling sketch, entitled "Tom Houghlan's Guardian Sprite." This illustration is a very superb affair, as is the illuminated heading. The "Chronicles" recount the economy of the Turveytopians in right Swiftian spirit: the schoolmaster who has been so long "abroad," must, we suspect, be located in Turveytop. The following passages burn with truthful eloquence:—

Benevolent and gentle was the schoolmaster, and worthy of the honours lavished by the state upon him. Aye, sir, you may look; but in Turveytop the schoolmaster is not a half-dressed, half-executioner. No, sir; the importance, the solemnity, of his mission is conceded. Children are not sent to him with no more ceremony than if they were terrier-pups packed to the farrier to have their tails docked and their ears rounded. In Turveytop the schoolmaster is considered the maker of the future people—the moral architect of society. Hence, the state pays him peculiar consideration. It is allowed that his daily labours are in the immortal chambers of the mind—the mind of childhood, new from the Maker's hand, and undefiled by the earth. Hence, there is a solemnity, almost a sacredness, in the schoolmaster's function; upon him and his high and tender doings does the state of Turveytop depend, that its prisons shall be few. It is for him to wage a daily war with the gauler. His work is truly glorious, for it is with childhood—beautiful childhood! cried the Hermit, passionately—"holy childhood, with still the bloom of its first home upon it! For indeed, there is a sanctity about it—it is a bright new-comer from the world unknown, a creature with unfolded soul!" And yet, sir, are there not states where, whilst yet the creature draws its pauper milk—of the same sort, by the way, that nurtured Abel—we give it to those fiends of earth, violence and wrong, and then scourge, imprison, hang the pupil for the teaching of its masters? Childhood, with its innocence killed in the very seed!

Childhood, a fetid imp in rags, with fox-like, thievish eyes and lying breath, the foul weed of a city. Such, indeed, it is to the niceness of our senses, shinking at the fifth and whining of that world-wrinkled babe! But look at it aright, sir," cried the Hermit with new animation—"translate its mutterings into their true meaning. What do you see?—what hear? The lineaments and cryings of an accusing demon; a giant thing of woe and mischief scowling and shrieking at the world that hath destroyed its holiness of life; that, seizing it, yea from the hand of its Maker, hath defaced the divinity of its impress, and made it devil—a devil to do a devil's mischief: then to be doomed and punished by a self-complacent world, that lays the demon in a felon's grave, and after, sighs and wrings the hands at human wickedness."

In Turveytop the schoolmasters may be said to take the place of our commanding soldiers. We give rank, distinction, high praises, to generals and such folk for the cunning slaughter of their thousands. We take the foul smell out of bloodshed, and call men-quellers heroes. We give them gold lace, and stick feathers upon them, and hang them about with Orders of Saint Fire, Saint

Pillage, and Saint Slaughter. We strip the skin from the innocent sheep to make rub-a-dub to their greatness, and blow their glory to the world from blatant brass. Now the Turveytopians have no soldiers; but they give the same amount of honour to their schoolmasters. They have a belief that it is quite as noble to build up a mind as to hack a body; that to teach meekness, content, is as high a feat as to cut a man through the shoulder bone; that, in a word, it is as wise and useful, and surely as seemly in the eye of watchful Heaven, to fill the human brain with thoughts of goodness, as to scatter it from a skull, cleft by the sword in twain. Hence, the schoolmaster in Turveytop is a great social authority, honoured by the state. The savage counts his glories by scalps; the refined man of war by his gazettes. The general kills five thousand men—defeats some twenty thousand. He may have picked a quarrel with them, that he might pick his sprig of laurel, and rejoice in lawful plunder. He has done his work upon humanity; he has acted his part in the world—a world of human sympathies—and he becomes earl, or steps up duke. It is his rightful wage, paid by a grateful hand. The schoolmaster of Turveytop numbers his



scholars; shows the heroes he has made; the victors over self among his army; the troops of wise and peaceful citizens he has marshalled for the field of life, and is honoured and rewarded accordingly."

The following, on laughter, is as beautiful as it is original:—

Think of a babe without laughter, as it is, its first intelligence! The creature shows the divinity of its origin and end, by smiling upon us: yea, smiles are its first talk with the world, smiles the first answers that it understands. And then, as worldly wisdom comes upon the little thing, it crows, it chuckles, it grins, and, shaking in its nurse's arms, or in waggish humour playing bo-peep with the breast, it reveals its high destiny—declares, to him with ears to hear it, the heirdom of its immortality. Let materialists blaspheme as gingerly and as acutely as they will, they must find confusion in laughter. Man may take a triumphant stand upon his broad grins; for he looks around the world, and his innermost soul, sweetly tickled with the knowledge, tells him that he alone of all creatures laughs. Imagine, if you can, a laughing fish. Let man then send a loud ha! ha! through the universe, and be reverently grateful for the privilege.

We are happy to meet the author of "The Chronicles" in this new vein of excellent humour.

We have only space to glance at the other contents—as a well-timed incident, by Miss Toulmin; a very spirited translation from the Swedish, by Lewis Filmore—"Winter, the King; and Spring, the Poet;" a tale of Italy, by Miss Pardoe; and a sketch of a Parisian Coquette, by Mrs. Postans. Our quotation is the illustration of a truly graceful story, by Miss Costello, entitled "Thorp Cloud; or, the Monastery of Dove Dale."

Everywhere the road sparkles with sparry particles, and round Matlock up to the High Peak the paths glitter as if the fancies had strewn them with diamonds; but as Dove Dale is approached, these indications of mines cease. At a certain spot, where a humble way-side inn appears, the traveller quits his vehicle, and here those who are accredited guides are in waiting to conduct the bewildered seeker after novelty. Not that any place can less need a guide than Dove Dale, as the path is sufficiently easy and straightforward. On a first approach nothing but barren hills of uninviting aspect, without a solitary tree, are before the view—no indications appear of the future beauty, and for nearly a mile no improve-

ment takes place. All this time, as the walk continues, a strange object attracts the attention; it is an immensely high pyramidal mountain of several sides, all nearly flat and tapering to a point, where on the very summit is placed by nature a single pointed grey stone, forming the peak. This mountain is covered with short turf, but neither tree nor shrub break its monotony, and the shape, totally unlike any which surround it, gives it a remarkable and surprising effect. This is the celebrated Thorp Cloud, named as one of the curiosities of the country. It stands across the valley like a huge gate, and the river Dove runs round its foot. When the point is reached at which the river appears, the valley begins to show signs of beauty. Luxuriant foliage runs feathering up the steep; grey, picturesque rocks come forth amongst the trees; and a hundred accidents of the ground render it interesting and curious. Thorp Cloud has its superstitious associations, which, in the reign of King John, make up a very pleasant romance.

Our next quotation is the illustration of "A Tale of a Tea-kettle," by A. B. Reach; a sort of reverie on steam, or dream of the steam-engine, by a boy—named James Watt!—

Truth to tell there was something peculiar in the glance of the boy's eye;—there was mind, active, speaking mind, looking through it. He seemed as one who gazed upon a wondrous vision, and whose every sense was bound up in the display of gorgeous pagantry floating before him. He had sat watching the escaping steam, until the thin, vaporous column had appeared to cast itself upwards in fantastic-changing shapes. Sometimes the subtle fluid gathering in force and quantity would gently raise one side of the lid of the kettle, emit a white puff, and then let the metal fall with a low clanking sound. There was power—strength in that watery cloud. But still the spout poured forth its regular volume of white vapour—shooting over the ribs of the grate, and curling and rolling in outlines as varying and quaint as those of a rising mist. Suddenly, to the eye of the half-dreaming boy, the steam appeared, instead of escaping up the chimney, to spread itself out in a dense volume before the fire-place. He gazed intently at the phenomenon—indistinct outlines, like the wavy robes of spectres, showed themselves—floated dimly for an instant—then melted into the shapeless cloud. Again they re-appeared, and more distinctly than before; and the spell-bound boy saw faces, some terrible, and others gentle and mild, forming, and vanishing, and again re-appearing in the wonderful steam-cloud. He gazed, and gazed. To the faces, fanciful forms, woven from the vapour, attached themselves and clung. There was something about them

DUPREZ.

This great tenor is at length secured by the spirited manager of Old Drury, and will appear next week in the part of *Arnold* in Rossini's "Guillaume Tell." Last year, when we anticipa-



PORTRAIT OF DUPREZ.

ted the pleasure of his arrival here, we gave some general outlines of his power of voice and style of singing. Those who have been accustomed to the delicate finish of a Rubini, or to the *aroma* of a Mario or a Salvi's voice, may not probably like that of Duprez; but he is an *artiste* of extraordinary skill, endowed most liberally by nature, physically as well as otherwise. His range and strength are prodigious, and no doubt he will make an immense *hit*. The tenors are getting up in public estimation: we shall have no less than four from the continent this season, independent of the number we have at home who run counter.

SMOKE.

WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY ALFRED CROWQUILL.

What is more disagreeable than to take an inviting habitation, with the appearance of perfection and comfort in every room, and find out, upon possession, that every chimney smokes; but how much more disagreeable is it for a young bride, during the honeymoon, to find herself linked to an inveterate smoker, who darkens its wane by rolling tobacco clouds.

How uncomfortable is it to invite an otherwise very amusing fellow to your domestic table, and find him get cross and fidgety, after the removal of the cloth, for the want of a cigar, which your wife's curtains and delicacy forbid.

Raleigh deserves to be immortalised for his introduction of the potatoe, but for that of tobacco he deserves to have the sun of his glory smothered in clouds from the pipes of his devotees. Formerly the habit of smoking was confined to the early mechanic, to counteract the sharp morning air, or to the old tradesman, to wile away the evening in a public-house parlour with men similarly inclined. Then they returned to their homes, and left their infectious fumes behind them; but now—and sad is the alteration—they have entered even into the *sanctum* of their homes, not only to the destruction of their wives' best cap, but also very often to their best temper.

Boys now are as anxious to attain the power of smoking as they formerly were for the first shave! Many and dreary are the solitary sicknesses which they endure before they master the mildest Havannah. And often in their first blush of glory in taking their first ascent upon smoke's intoxicating hill, do they return pallid and giddy, and are at length forced to resign for a time their ambitious project.

By slow degrees only do they climb the nauseous steps that lead to distinction in the art. Timid and faltering is the progress as they advance upon the full-flavoured—the tobacco fiend ever and anon torturing them with sickness and insensibility. At last, after much practice, they become cigar smokers, of which interesting fact they continually remind you by thrusting their cigar cases under the noses of their friends, as though they had obtained a diploma of merit.



Poor King Jamie, when he wrote his counter-blast against tobacco, which at that time rose in faint and infantine curls at distances few and far between, could little picture to himself—for in his time it was



awfully undefined; but they were undefined rather to the mind than the eye. The latter could see them, but the former could not grasp or form an accurate idea of their strange, shadowy proportions. Some were dimly terrible, others calm and serene—back and fore they floated, not passing, but blending with—gliding through—each other, and waving their misty wings with a slow undulating motion. Gradually the fair and gentle steam spirits seemed as it were to coalesce, to glide together and become one, instinct with mild intellectual grandeur; and round it gathered a threatening phalanx of the dark and gloomy spirits, their forms changing to hideous, undefined, grotesque things, and their faces fearful to look upon. But the mild spirit gazed calmly on them, as if in reliance on its innate power; and raising its white arms it waved the evil spirits back, and as they retired undefinedly, they covered their gloomy foreheads with their wings, for a pale halo of light beamed around the long fair curls of the master phantom. But again they rallied and rushed, dark, evil-minded, like an undefined horror, and wrestled with the fair, good form. Here, there, anywhere, their demon faces, lowered and moped and mowed round the god-moulded face; and with their pointed claws and swooping wings they

sought to tear the good spirit down, and to exult over its fall, with looks of bitter, jeering hatred. But they could not—the spiritual light, flickering in long pencils from the forehead and the eye of the mild spirit, seemed, although it was so pale, and apparently so heatless, to scorch the wings and shrivel up the limbs of the assailant spirits; and at length, drawing up its grand form, it threw its arms abroad, and with the motion, as though at the waving of a wand, the mist demons shrunk and shrivelled and writhed in impotent malice at the feet of their conqueror, who stood over them—an angel trampling upon fiends!

And as the dreaming boy saw this, an unbidden thought came upon his mind, and he knew that the fierce struggle was symbolical of

INTELLECT WARRING WITH THE ELEMENTS.

The illustrations by Meadows, Leech, Prior, Gilbert, Hine, Hamerton, and Martin, are spirited and clever throughout; and the number is, altogether, by far the most brilliant that has yet appeared. We are glad to see the addition of some neat reviews of new books.

a disgusting rarity—the massive clouds that now roll in from every corner, bursting alike from the mouth of cads and gentlemen. — In days of yore the kind and unceremonious invitation from a friend was "Come and take a glass of wine and bit of mutton." Now it has resolved itself into "I say, old boy, come and take a cigar." Many a man has been forced into a trap of this kind, and finds the ensuing morning his tongue like a parrot's; and should he perchance the next day receive a whiff from the short pipe of an early paddy, his feelings are any thing but enviable.



Nothing has tended so much to break up pleasant and old-fashioned society as the introduction of general smoking; ladies are left solitary while the men go and take a cigar, or should they have sufficient fortitude to stand the suffocating blast, they undergo the dreadful feeling of being smothered like bees in a hive.

To some the art, cunning, and mystery of smoking is unattainable from want of strength. Ridiculous in the extreme is the appearance of a pale-faced boy, struggling against a nausea worse than sea-sickness, listlessly dropping the best half of a treasured Principe, whilst his countenance bespeaks the indistinctness of his ideas as to his whereabouts.

Many carry on an appearance of having arrived to the ambitious state of a "smoker" upon very slight grounds; such as continually lighting a cigar, and continually letting it out. This "ruse" is now so well known, that it is easily detected, and the aspirant is, of course, treated with the most bitter contempt by staunch men who luxuriate in a perfect white ash, and actually gloat over the smell of German tinder.

But in vain is it to condemn this growing evil! The world seems as if it were smoking hot! The very dark-skinned child of the prairies takes his tomahawk-pipe, which he offers as a guarantee of peace.

The bright-eyed Spanish donna sports her cigarette, and puffs in company with her swarthy husband, and the young and gazelle-eyed Signora coquets as she rolls the cigarillo for her enamoured Don.

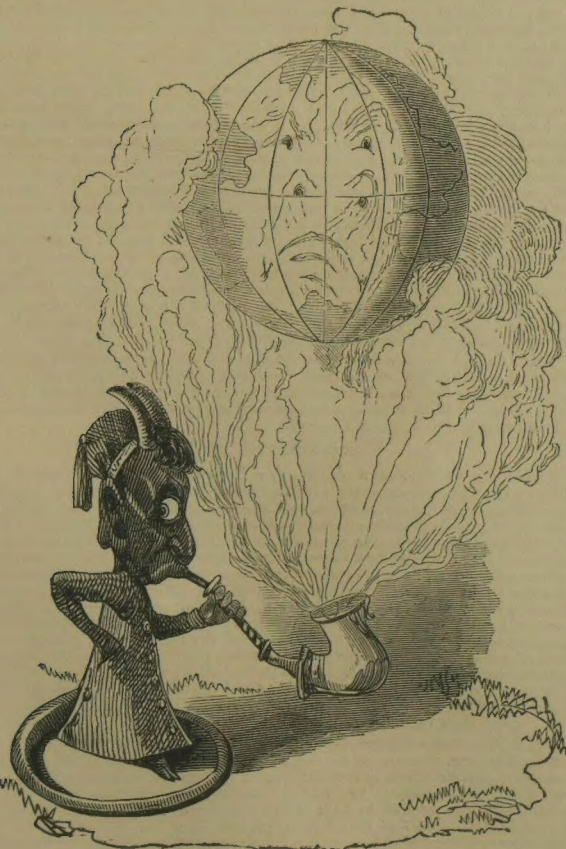
The Turk, luxuriously dozing on his musnud, draws the powerful weed through the most beautiful perfumes, and intoxicates himself without breaking the law of Mahomet.

The phlegmatic German lives a life of pipes: they are the delight of his existence! Those dear Meerschaums, dark with the tobacco's essential oil, hang in rows around his chamber, and he gazes upon them with the adoring eyes of a lover. When he by chance gets a peep through his own created cloud at his beauteous fair one, he immediately afterwards fills his pipe, repairs to her footstool, and smokes at her vigorously for months, and when at last the declaration comes, the blushes of his angel are hidden by his darling smoke.

The Frenchman is also inveterate in the habit, but, not content with the fumes, he crams the dust up his nose that he may revel in the double delight.

The Irishman's dudheen is very often a satisfactory breakfast, and he hands it with such a grace to his fair countrywomen as though it were ambrosia.

Oh, tobacco! tobacco! thou hast turned the world into a cigarette, and my pipe is put out that I am not a successful tobacco-stopper.



THE CHARTIST OUTBREAK IN WALES.—In the late Chartist outbreak one of the principal leaders of the party that attacked the Westgate Hotel was a man named "Jack the Fifer." Upon seeing the insurgents defeated he fled, and although very large rewards were offered for his apprehension, he was not heard of until within a few days past, when a letter was received from him dated Virginia. He states, that after a great many hair-breadth escapes in this country, he embarked for America. He has been offered a commission as an officer in the army destined for Texas. He is very anxious in his inquiries after David Jones, the tinker, another commander of the Chartists in Newport, who also made off, and for whose apprehension there was offered a large reward. In fact, these two men concocted the outbreak, and instigated the Chartists to the insane attack upon Newport.



THE NEW PATENT CABRIOLET.

THE TRIBUS.

In pursuance of our original plan to place before our readers at the earliest opportunity, engravings illustrative of the newest designs and most recent improvements in everything affecting our social condition and public convenience, we present the annexed cuts of a new patent street carriage, called a *Tribus*, which has just made its appearance in the metropolis, and which recommends itself to public patronage by many advantages which the street cabs at present in use do not possess.

The *Tribus* is a two-wheeled vehicle, and, as the name indicates, is adapted for the accommodation of three persons. The entrance is from behind, as in an omnibus, by which a greater facility of ingress and egress is afforded. In cases of accident also, the readiness with which, by this arrangement, an escape can be effected must be obvious. The driver sits behind, and by this means the balance of the vehicle is more equally adjusted, all rickety motion prevented, and the weight entirely kept off the horse's back. He is also enabled to open and shut the door without removing from his seat, and additional security is given to the passengers who are immediately under his protection, while at the same time the most perfect command of the reins is secured. There are two windows in front, one behind, and two at the sides, thus combining the advantages of a covered and an open carriage.

The interior is fitted up in a style more like the appointments of a private carriage than a vehicle of public conveyance. A red lamp is placed at night in front to prevent the danger of collision. There is also a very novel and simple mode of communicating with the driver from the inside, by which instructions can be conveyed in the most rapid and effectual manner, without the least inconvenience.

Should a shaft break, the horse fall, or any other accident occur, to which all vehicles are liable, there is a safety wheel in front, which prevents the body of the carriage from coming down, and thus interposes for the safety both of the horse and the passengers.

Mr. Harvey, of Lambeth-house, Westminster Bridge-road, is the patentee of this carriage. The *Tribus*, which is at present to be seen at the Bazaar in Baker-street, will shortly take its "stand" for public approval, and we have no doubt that, from its superior accommodation, safety, and elegance, it will take precedence of, if not entirely supersede, all other vehicles of a similar class at present in use.

IRISH SKETCHES.

WHISKEY STILL IN CONNEMARA.

In the "fine old times," before Father Mathew and the Temperance Societies were heard of, it was no uncommon assertion for an Irishman to make, that "if his mother had reared him on whiskey, he'd have been a sucking babe to the day of his death." The love of this liquor was pre-eminent in the country; and its name, which literally means *water*, was given to it as that of *water* of life is given to brandy by the French, either to denote that it is the only kind of water "fit for Christians to drink," and that they will not "make beasts of themselves," as some natives of the Emerald Isle have been heard to declare, by so far imitating cattle as to drink "pure element." Or perhaps by so modestly naming it they got over the blame, as some folks did the difficulty of eating flesh-meats on fastday, by plunging it in water, and calling their joints *fishes of St. Patrick*—(see Croker's Popular Songs of Ireland.) Indeed some of the jovial Irish song writers, with more fun than good manners, blame the Saint himself for this hatred of water. Says one of these worthies—

"You've heard, I suppose, long ago,
How the snakes in a manner most antic,
He marched to the county Mayo,
And trundled them into the Atlantic.
Hence not to use water for drink,
The people of Ireland determine:
With mighty good reason, I think,
Since St. Patrick has filled it with vermin,
And vipers and such other stuff!"

The number of illicit stills was in days gone by enormous. In the fifth report



WHISKEY STILL IN CONNEMARA.



THE NEW PATENT CABRIOLET.

to the House of Commons of the Commissioners on Fees, Gratuities, &c., in Ireland, returns are given of seizures during five years, from 1802 to 1806 inclusive; and the number of stills seized during this period amounted to 13,409, or an average of about 2800 a year. It is asserted, that with all this, it is fair to calculate that not more than one in fifty was seized, as they absconded at that time. Many of the gentry kept them, and the law that levied a fine of £50 on the townland in which such a still was discovered only made it the interest of all persons to keep it a secret. It was a work of danger too to the Government officers to suppress them, and many a life was lost in the task. The stills were generally placed in the most inaccessible places up a mountain side, sheltered by a mass of rock, and half covered with trees and herbage, with convenient "look-outs" for the parties employed, and the whole things so neatly hidden as to be creative of no suspicion, even to those who stood absolutely within a few yards of the still, when it was in full operation. If discovered and seized, it was of so little value, that it was no great drawback; the only covetable article being the kettle in which it was brewed. This illicit whiskey was termed *poteen*, from being manufactured in small quantities, and consequently in a little pot, the *een* being an Irish diminutive of an endearing kind. From being brewed over a turf fire it had contracted a smoky flavour, which at once distinguished it from "Parliament," or "King's" whiskey. The want of this flavour was a serious objection to the "lawful article" with all persons of "exquisite palate." But the number of these stills is now so diminished, owing to the temperance movement, that they are of most uncommon occurrence; and, certainly, the change produced by Father Mathew is one of the most marvellous on record, particularly as it is the voluntary act of a nation, who seemed so much addicted to the reverse. People now go from a fair *sober*, a thing scarcely known years ago.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons had his third parliamentary dinner on Saturday, at his mansion, in Euston-square, when the following noblemen and gentlemen honoured the right hon. gentleman with their company:—Lord Ashley, Viscount Jocelyn, Mr. Botfield, Mr. Plumtre, Mr. Shirley, Sir Howard Douglas, Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., Mr. Cardwell, Colonel Powell, Viscount Sandon, Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., Mr. Estcourt, Hon. Wm. Bingham Baring, Mr. Emmerson Tennent, Col. Peel, Captain Boldero, Mr. Chas. Hope, Viscount Mahon, Marquis of Douro, Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, Right Hon. F. Shaw, Mr. Packe, Mr. Maunsell, Sir Robert Pigot, Mr. Neville, Sir William Heathcote, and Hon. R. Clive. Lord Charles Wellesley, Mr. Philip Miles, Mr. Stuart, and Sir J. Yarde Buller were invited, but were prevented from dining with the Speaker. On Saturday next the right hon. gentleman holds his first levee.

PIRATES IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.—The Dutch resident at Riouw states, that news had been received from Sekana, a noted retreat of the pirates, that several vessels had been equipped to exercise piracy, from the coast of Malacca to Poiloe Pinang. In an action between these pirates and the English steamer *Diana*, one of the chief of these banditti was killed, two others taken prisoners, and the vessel captured; the others retreated into the river Tjambong, near Tjambi, on the east coast of Sumatra. An attempt by the Dutch authorities to seize the pirates was at first unsuccessful; but his Majesty's brig the *Windhond*, the *Janus* schooner, and six cruisers, have been sent after them; they are to blockade the river, and punish this nest of thieves as it merits. The master of a native vessel of Serawak, in Borneo, who has arrived at Pontianak, relates that at the beginning of July three English men-of-war had anchored off the river; they were to undertake an expedition against the pirates of Dyak. Accounts had been received that the result of this expedition was, that several Kampongs in the district of Seribas had been taken, about 100 habitations of Malays, and 30 of Dyaks, each 150 feet in length, and several of these vessels were destroyed. This news, however, needs confirmation. The Malays and Dyaks, it is said, made a vigorous resistance; but suffered very severely from the well-directed fire of the English, who lost only two men.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

There be some sports are painful, but their labour
Delight in them sets off.

SHAKESPEARE.

If immortal Will had been asked for a "posy" for the steeple-chase, he could not have furnished a more characteristic one than the lines prefixed to the article, wherein we purpose to descant on the Grand National of that ilk, celebrated at Liverpool on the 23rd ult. From its nature it forms a singularly appropriate finish to its own season, and introduction to the legitimate business of the turf. The Grand National Steeple Chase, which comes off at Liverpool, is run, as to its first moiety, across the country, and, as to its latter, over the course, common to the "flat" racing, as it is called—ominously enough. For the sight-seers it is admirably contrived; whether the jocks and proprietors of horses so regard it, is another affair. A race over a hunting line is dangerous enough from the fact that when a fall does take place at a fence, charged full flight, it very rarely requires a second to do the business: but in this course three-fourths of the jumps are artificially made up—arrangements that are the especial horror and discomfiture of all quadrupeds. However, "What's the odds so long as there's fun"—in the country?—a place that grows less of that than any other crop—indeed scoffers insist that pleasure cannot be classed among articles of rural produce.

Nevertheless, there was a tolerable crop on the Aintree course on Wednesday last. The morning was lovely; and, though it rained cats and dogs from half-past one till half-past three—a very imposing company occupied the Grand Stand, and the "al fresco" was alive with plebs. The usual parading of the horses of course suffered from the weather, but at a quarter past three, sixteen noble nags were mounted, and cantered past the stand, and then, being taken to the usual starting place—just beyond the first fence out of the lane—the word was given and they started. The four following only being placed by the judge:—

Mr. Quartermaine's ch h Discount, 10st. 12lb. (Crickmere) 1
Mr. S. Crawford's ch g The Returned, 12st. 11lb. (Scott) 2
Sir F. Goodrick nsl g Tom Tug, 10st. 7lb. (Reckley) 3
Lord Maidstone's Caesar, 11st. 10lb. (Barker)

The latest betting was 5 to 1 against Discount; and 6 to 1 each against Wiverton and Marengo—nothing else backed. The first off was Tom Tug, who led, but at no great pace, the first round, and over the brook facing the stand, cleverly, all the others doing the same, except Marengo, who was pulled up at the third fence, after starting. Crossing the lane the second time, the speed improved. The Romp leading, and Peter Simple and Charity biting the earth: each floored about the same time. Down the canal side and into the race-course they came as hard as they could split—the four placed being first into the course, and all the others now disposed of. These four seemed to be running tolerably together, but during any part of the race Discount could have run over his horses. Once inside the distance, Crickmere set him going in earnest, and won in brilliant style by at least a dozen lengths. Time, 13 minutes 40 seconds; distance, 4½ miles. There is a probability that the conditions of this steeple chase will next year be altered from handicap to weight for age, with penalties for running—a very judicious step.

There was a very sporting hurdle race for a finish, won in capital form by Mr. Raworth's slapping mare Chance; Hissington a mid-dling second, after his race for the steeple chase. It seems odd times when Bill Scott comes out with his steeple-chase nag—in shape of a brother to Charles XII! There is every promise of this winter meeting being as brilliant as our next season. The chase has already a good many subscribers, and spirit—at least the spirit for sport—never flags in Lancashire. The following is the last average of the public betting in town and country:—

CHESTER CUP.
20 to 1 agst Sir Robert
15 to 1 The Prior
15 to 1 The Cattonite
18 to 1 Pharaoh
20 to 1 Pagan
20 to 1 Merry Andrew
20 to 1 agst Freedom
20 to 1 Tacita
27 to 1 Greenfinch
30 to 1 What
50 to 1 Testatrix.

THE DERBY.
6 to 1 agst The Ugly Buck
7 to 1 Rattan
16 to 1 Orlando
16 to 1 Leander
20 to 1 agst Cockamaroo
30 to 1 Loadstone
32 to 1 Running Rein
33 to 1 Ionian.

BETTING.—TATTERSALL'S—THURSDAY.

In consequence of the influential being at the grand Liverpool steeple-chase (an account of which will be found below), there was, as might be expected, a dull afternoon.

The two first favourites are firm at the quotations, and are evidently on the rise. Orlando, reported to be a little off, is again at his recent figure; there is also a decided move in Running Rein; but, as it is said that all bets are off if he is disqualified, all investments, except coupled with another nag, are harmless. We give the quotations below:—

DERBY.
1000 to 50 agst Forth's lot, bar Leander
11 to 2 The Ugly Buck
13 to 2 Rattan (t 7 to 1)
15 to 1 Orlando (t)
30 to 1 Loadstone
20 to 1 Cockamaroo (t)
30 to 1 Ionian
28 to 1 Running Rein (30 to 1 t twice)
33 to 1 Campanero
40 to 1 agst Saddlebow
40 to 1 Vat colt
50 to 1 Apprentice
1000 to 10 Vicerage colt (t)
1000 to 15 Johnny Broome
500 to 400 Scott's lot, J. Day's and Roger's lot (t)
1000 to 50 Forth's lot, b Leander (t)
3 to 1 Ugly Buck & Rattan (t)

CHESTER CUP.
30 to 1 agst What (40 to 1 t)
30 to 1 Jamie Forth (t)
20 to 1 Freedom (t)
25 to 1 Martyr (t)
18 to 1 Cattonite (t).
15 to 1 agst The Prior
14 to 1 Sir Robert
25 to 1 Merry Andrew
18 to 1 Pagan
20 to 1 Tacita
25 to 1 Greenfinch

OAKS.
11 to 1 agst Barricade (t).

LIVERPOOL GRAND STEEPLE CHASE.

This great event "came off" on Wednesday last at the Aintree race-course. The attendance was not quite so numerous as on former years, but the *défile* of the aristocracy mustered in strong force, and the noble mansions in that vicinity are, and have been for days past, crowded with distinguished visitors. Nearly all the railway trains and steamers during the last forty-eight hours have brought parties, anxious to witness the exciting sport, from all parts of the three kingdoms. The early part of the day was propitious—cold but fine; but shortly before two o'clock, the time announced for starting, it began to pour in torrents, and, with a slight intermission, it continued raining until the race was over, and for some time subsequently. The attendance of ladies on the Grand-stand was very meagre.

The ground was nearly the same as on former years, with one or two exceptions. The start took place in a field out of Moss Lane, and, crossing over four fields with good fences, turned to the left over the leap, known as the "Upper Brook." This is the point at which our artist has taken his sketch, and over it the whole troop, on the present occasion, sixteen in number, got in gallant and sportsmanlike style. Then they proceeded over three other fields, still inclining to the left, at the last of which some strong rails were placed, from whence they branched into a field by the canal side. The next leap was the "Water Jump," into a field of great size, and crossing a ploughed and grass field, they proceeded by the lane near the bridge into the training ground, at the distance chair, where hurdles five feet high were placed, and the next leap was the artificial brook, nearly opposite the grand stand. This was thirteen feet in width. At this point Charity threw his rider, but the others got well over it; he mounted again, with his dress bearing evidence of his disaster, but the misfortune placed him *hors de combat*. The same ground was retraversed as far as the bridge, from whence, instead of crossing the training ground, as before, the horses entered the course when all the leaping was over. The horses kept well together, no disaster having taken place, except the one alluded to, until near the canal, where Peter Simple threw his rider. These were the only falls during the race. They tailed off, however, as they reached the winning-post, all except nine having been distanced. They were placed—Discount, 1; Returned, 2; and Tom Tug, 3. The winner won by at least a dozen lengths.

The Champion Hurdle Race followed. The country over which the race extended is a flat surface, presenting nothing remarkably picturesque to the eye; but the distance is relieved by a rising ground of cultivated country, with the spire of Sefton church—an ancient structure, the mausoleum of the Molyneux family; and other antique villages, which fill the eye. The start commenced a few minutes before three, and the race occupied eleven minutes and fifty seconds—the distance being upwards of four miles.

We hope to be enabled next week to present to our readers a representation of this spirited scene.

HER MAJESTY'S STAGHOUNDS.—On Monday morning the meet was at Winkfield church, where there was an excellent muster, including his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, most of the officers of the Life and Foot Guards, and many of the sporting gentlemen of this neighbourhood. The celebrated deer Rob Roy was uncared in a field close by, and went away at a tremendous pace through Mr. Blain's park, on to New Lodge and Fifeild, headed back to Mr. Harcourt's park, at St. Leonard's; thence he made away, by Oakley-green, to Surley Hall, and crossed the Thames between that place

and Clewer; the hounds were then brought through the town of Windsor, and laid on the scent near Dorney; they then made away towards Twomile-brook, and crossed the Bath road, near the lane leading to Burnham; passed Lord Orkney's mill, and away through Burnham Beeches, right on to Holtspur-gate, and thence to Holtspur Bottom, where the deer was taken, after a splendid run of two hours and fifty minutes. Several got regular duckings, in consequence of the low lands being inundated from the overflowing of the Thames.

The following hunters, "well known in Leicestershire," were sold on Monday, by Messrs. Tattersall:—Rocket, 460 guineas; Negro, 220 guineas; Pilot, 185 guineas; Monarch, 170 guineas; Volunteer, 120 guineas; and Magic, 100 guineas. Total for the six, £1255.

THE QUI TAM ACTIONS.—On Thursday a return was made to the House of Commons of the writs of summons issued out of the Court of Exchequer during the last half year of 1843. The writs amounted to thirty-four in number, endorsed with the debts and penalties, and issued by Mr. James Thomas Russell, of 37, Percy-street, Bedford-square, against the following parties, at the suit of Charles Henry Russell, the above solicitor, and John Lewis:—Lord George Bentinck, the Earl of Eglington; the others against George Anson, H. Hill, John Bowes, John Gully, Peter Clover, Henry Justice, William Crookford, William Henry Gregory, John Greatrex, John Bayley, Jonathan Peel, Charles Greville, and A. H. Bayley. In the bill now before the House of Commons it is provided that in future, before an action can be brought to recover penalties on games, the sanction of the Attorney-General must first be obtained.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

(Sittings at Guildhall, before Lord Denman and a Special Jury.)

THE QUEEN V. WILLIAMS AND OTHERS.

In this proceeding the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals were for the prosecution; Mr. Cockburn and Mr. Clarkson for the defendants. It was an indictment against three persons of the names of Mottram, Williams, and Horsley, warehousemen in Cheapside, for conspiring to cheat the Crown of revenue duties, by managing, collusively with officers of the Customs, to pass certain cases of French goods at a less duty than that laid down by the tariff. One of the defendants (Horsley) had absconded, Williams pleaded Guilty, and Mottram put in a plea of Not Guilty. The officers of the Customs implicated were land-waiters, of the names of Homersham and Burnby. The evidence was the same as that given before the Sheriff some time back. A great number of witnesses were called for the prosecution, who showed the mode of transacting business at the Customs, and went into a variety of technical details. The most interesting witness was Burnby himself, who had become evidence for the Crown, and who deposed that on the 10th of September, 1840, he went to defendants' counting-house, and there saw Mottram; that he (witness) told Mottram that Homersham had stated that he had facilities of passing goods coming from abroad; that Mottram ordered a clerk to go to the Custom-house; that certain cases were landed and taken away without the payment of the dues; and that he (Burnby) and Homersham had received £20 each for their participation in the job. This witness, on cross-examination, confessed to a series of delinquencies of the most serious character. He confessed having been a party to the forgery of a deed; and to many other fraudulent transactions. No witnesses were called for the defence. Counsel having addressed the jury for the defendants, and Lord Denman having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty."

JUDGES' CHAMBERS (SERGEANTS' INN).

(Before Mr. Justice Cresswell.)

NEWTON AND UXOR V. ROWE AND NORMAN.—LIABILITY OF A MARRIED WOMAN TO THE LAW OF ARREST.—LIBERATION OF MRS. NEWTON FROM CUSTODY.

Mrs. Newton, the wife of Mr. Augustus Newton, the barrister, was brought up before the above learned judge, on a writ of habeas, in the custody of the sheriff of Gloucester, in order for her discharge from a writ of capias ad satisfaciendum, at the suit of Messrs. Rowe and Norman, the proprietors of the *Cheltenham Examiner*.—Mr. Knight appeared for Messrs. Rowe and Norman, and Mr. Newton argued his own cause.—On Saturday the case was argued before his lordship, as to whether Mrs. Newton was liable to arrest.—The case came on again before his lordship, Mr. Newton having taken out a summons to set aside the writ on the ground of irregularity, and also that she had no property of her own, nor any source of income, except that arising out of the emoluments of her husband's profession, who is a barrister-at-law. His lordship, on perusing the deed under which Mrs. Newton enjoyed the reversion, asked Mr. Knight if he had noticed the alienation clause, from which it would be seen that Mrs. Newton could not anticipate her property, nor convey it over to any person whatever; that was a difficulty which could not easily be got over.—Mr. Knight apprehended that Mrs. Newton, being now in legal custody, under his lordship's warrant, she could be compelled to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act; and, under the compulsory clause of that act, the detaining creditors, Messrs. Rowe and Norman, could obtain a vested order, and, whether the property realised much or little, they would be entitled to a dividend. The learned gentleman contended that this act on the part of Mrs. Newton, being a compulsory one, and not a voluntary act of her own, her interests would not be disturbed, neither could the acting trustees take any advantage of the alienation clause, because it was perfectly clear the assignees, under the Insolvent Act, would allow Mrs. Newton a certain sum for the support of her and her issue. He, therefore, prayed his lordship that he would not discharge Mrs. Newton from custody; she, evidently possessing property in her own right, could not plead her coverture, being in a position to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act.—Mr. Newton argued that, under the alienation clause, there was a perfect forfeiture, and, notwithstanding what Mr. Knight had advanced relative to the vesting order, he (Mrs. Newton) contended that the very preparing the schedule and filing the petition was a voluntary act, of which the trustee under the deed could take immediate advantage, and appropriate the reversionary interest for the benefit of her issue. Such being the case, the property was not marketable, and Mrs. Newton being now a prisoner, no single person could now be found who would insure her life, consequently she could not raise a single sixpence under the deed in his lordship's hands. Mr. Newton then got up, and going towards his lordship's chair, said—My lord, I now pronounce this deed to be a forgery, and require your lordship to impound it.—Mr. Justice Cresswell: I cannot do that.—Mr. Newton: Will you not, my lord, impound a forged instrument? I call on your lordship to impound that document.—His lordship: Proceed with your argument.—Mr. Newton: My lord, the deed is forged, and I require it to be impounded.—Mr. Justice Cresswell at length said, in a dignified manner: Mr. Newton, whether sitting in chambers or open court, I am not in the habit of having my orders disobeyed, and I now desire that you proceed with your argument immediately, or leave my chambers. The argument was then proceeded with. Mr. Justice Cresswell said that the property was clearly not saleable, and he did not see how a vested order could assist the detaining creditors; then again there was another difficulty; it entirely depended whether they proceeded to obtain the vested order or not, and his lordship could not detain the lady in custody on those grounds. There was no irregularity in the arrest, for the sheriff was perfectly justifiable in issuing the warrant; but he, the learned judge, had now no power to detain her, she clearly having no available property. Mr. Newton then applied for costs, which his lordship said he could not grant. Mr. Knight said they would, of course, be protected from an action.—Mr. Justice Cresswell: Oh, no, I cannot say that; I can make no bargain, nor be a party to a bargain; I must leave you to settle that among yourselves. His lordship then made out the order for Mrs. Newton's liberation from the Queen's prison.

PREROGATIVE COURT.

In the Prerogative Court on Wednesday last, a paper was propounded as the will of a gentleman of the name of Hobart, who died in May, 1843, containing a direction that the sum of £4425 should be devoted to an equestrian statue of himself. The paper was in the testator's writing, and in the form of a letter to Mr. Blake of Norwich, and written shortly before his death. The probate of this paper was opposed, on the ground that so absurd a legacy afforded evidence of the incapacity of the deceased. Sir H. J. Fust said, that though the bequest might be an evidence of the egregious vanity of the deceased, it was not sufficient to justify the Court in holding that he was insane, and admitted the paper to probate.

In the Bankruptcy Court the adjourned hearing of the case of Mr. Charles Mathews was resumed on Tuesday. The court was crowded with theatricals. Mr. Mathews stated that his losses at Covent-Garden Theatre amounted to £27,000. The insolvent was examined at great length, and the case was again adjourned. In reference to some points of his examination Mr. Mathews has published the following letter, addressed to the editors of the morning papers:—Sir,—In your paper of this day you report me to have stated in the Court of Bankruptcy, that "on my engagement at the Haymarket Theatre I wished Mr. Webster to make the division of salary £50 a week for Mrs. Mathews and £20 for myself, thinking the latter sum sufficient compensation for my services; but he, in the most handsome manner, said he would prefer reversing it in my favour." I shall feel greatly obliged by your correcting the mistake. The salary was divided in the way I requested; and what I stated yesterday was, that on my return to England Mr. Webster said, in the most handsome manner, "that should Mrs. Mathews not be able to play during the period of the inquiry now pending, and I only should contribute my services, he should be happy to reverse the terms in my favour." This, of course, I considered as liberally and kindly meant towards us in our emergency, and never for a moment was vain enough to interpret into his estimate of the relative value of our services.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. J. MATHEWS.

Park-street, Feb. 28, 1844.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

A case of some importance occurred at these sessions on Monday last, in which Mr. Corder, Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Strand Union, applied to have process issued against a number of houses of ill-fame, which had been indicted before the grand jury, and against which true bills had been found. Mr. Prendergast objected on behalf of the bar that Mr. Corder was not a solicitor, and referred to a recent Act of Parliament, 6th and 7th Victoria, passed in last August, the second section of which strictly prohibits all persons not practising as an attorney, or duly enrolled, from suing out process or discharging other duties appertaining to the profession of solicitor. Mr. Sergeant Adams took time to consider the point, and next day stated that, on perusing the 6th and 7th Vic-

tor, sec. 2, it was quite clear if any party should act as an attorney or solicitor, not having been duly admitted, he would render himself liable to be indicted for a misdemeanor.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—Mrs. Just, alias Young, was charged by Mrs. Baxter, with provoking her by abusive language to commit a breach of the peace. It appeared from the statement of Mr. Wooler, which created much laughter, and which was confirmed in evidence, that some time ago Mrs. Young made a similar charge against Mrs. Baxter, the declaration laid being that Mrs. Baxter had called her ugly names. On that occasion Mrs. Baxter pleaded a justification, and Alderman Humphrey held that the justification [was proved and dismissed the complaint. Smarting under this, Mrs. Young and her "old man," Mr. Just, adopted an extraordinary mode of revenge. Having once lodged in Mrs. Baxter's house, they possessed a knowledge of the fact that a nephew of Mrs. Baxter had a skull (besides his own) which he used in his phrenological studies, and upon this fact they raised a story that Mrs. Baxter had murdered a certain lodger whom they named, and that they even knew the place where the unfortunate man's skull was deposited! The consequence was that the whole neighbourhood was quickly in an uproar; neither Mrs. Baxter nor her husband dared quit their house from fear for their lives; and the excitement at length grew to such a pitch that the superintendent thought it his duty to order a formal investigation. The police found a skull in the trunk of Mrs. Baxter's nephew, but the mystery was phrenologically explained to their satisfaction. Still, however, the popular fury was not allayed, and the parties continued to abuse complainant, &c. Alderman Hughes said he would endeavour to stop both parties from annoying the public by their recriminations, and bound them both over to keep the peace.

Isaac Cohen, a young man of respectable appearance, was charged with stealing a silk handkerchief from the pocket of a gentleman, in the Court of Common Pleas. He was detected by a policeman on duty in the court in plain clothes. Upon being seized, he was identified by Mr. Rawlings, a special juror, as having been standing by his side twice when he was robbed of his pocket-handkerchief, once while he was standing in the Common Pleas, and once during the examination of Barber and Fletcher.—It appeared that he had borrowed money on the deposit of three silk handkerchiefs, with Child, a City ward officer, and of two other handkerchiefs with Brand, the marshalman.—Mr. Alderman Challis remanded the prisoner for a week.

Bow-street.—Mr. John Cooper, the stage-manager of Drury-lane Theatre, applied to Mr. Jardine for a summons against certain persons who had been engaged by Mr. Bunn, the lessee of that establishment, as chorus-singers, and who, there was every reason to suppose, were about to transfer their services to the Italian Opera House, they having recently attended several rehearsals, at that theatre, of the forthcoming performances there, no doubt preparatory to their accepting an engagement at that house, although now in the service of Mr. Bunn, who paid them a weekly salary.—Mr. Jardine said he doubted whether a magistrate had jurisdiction in such a case. The act that gave him power to enforce contracts between masters and servants, applied only to handicraftsmen, such as smiths, carpenters, &c.—Mr. Cooper said it would be altogether useless to commence an action at law against the parties.—Mr. Jardine said the better plan would be to give notice to the parties of the illegality of their proceedings, which might, perhaps, prevent a repetition of them.

MARYLEBONE.—Martha Bruce was placed at the bar before Mr. Rawlinson, for final examination, charged with having stolen various articles, the property of Mr. John Austin, of No. 1, Thayer-street, Manchester-square. She had been for two months in the service of the prosecutor, recommended by a false character, previous to the robbery, which was proved, and she was committed for trial.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—Charles Bruce, a very expert housebreaker, was finally examined on the charge of feloniously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Mrs. Emily Hawkins, a widow lady, residing at No. 9, Lower Grove, Brompton, and stealing therein a quantity of plate, wearing apparel, &c. From the time of committing the offence the prisoner has been suffering imprisonment for another felony, and as soon as he was liberated he was brought up upon this charge. The prisoner did not deny the imputation, and said he should plead guilty. He was committed for trial.

LAMBETH-STREET.—Mr. Pelham, the solicitor on behalf of the Emigration Committee, and Lieut. J. J. Lean, the Government emigration-agent, attended to prosecute a charge against a person named Charles Rayner, for having received £11 17s. 4d. from two poor men, named Allen and Bond, under pretence of procuring them a passage from the port of London to New York; and also with providing them with provisions necessary for the voyage. The poor men had, about the beginning of the month, paid Rayner, who had an office close to the London Docks, and represented himself as an emigrant agent, the amount above mentioned, for their passage on board the Brothers, a merchant ship, and also for provisions during the voyage. On going on board the vessel, however, the captain, who has since sailed, said he knew nothing about them, and refused to have anything to do with them, and the consequences had been, that they have been since in a state of great privation. The summonses against the defendant were returnable on Tuesday, but were adjourned until Wednesday, in order to give further time for his appearance. Saunders, the summoning officer, deposed that he served the summons personally on Rayner, who at the time said he would attend to meet it. He also deposed that since the adjournment on the day preceding he used every effort to see him, but without effect. Mr. Pelham, under the circumstances, and not wishing for the present to have the case heard in the defendant's absence, applied for fresh summonses against him. The poor men, who it appeared had spent their last shilling to procure a passage, and who are perfectly destitute, were ordered by the magistrate a supply of money from the poor-box sufficient to keep them until the case is disposed of.

UNION-HALL.—A case, exemplifying in a remarkable degree the mistakes fallen into occasionally with respect to the identity of persons, came on before Mr. Cottingham, during the examination of a man named Jarvis, who was charged on suspicion of stealing a firkin of butter at Camberwell. The prisoner was brought to this court a few days ago charged with stealing a firkin of butter, which he was seen carrying on his shoulder, and when stopped he said that he had found it in the road, and was in the act of taking it to an adjacent shop; but this statement being disbelieved, he was taken into custody. The prisoner gave a similar account when before the magistrate, and two persons in attendance gave him a good character, and said that they had known him from his youth, and never heard of his being in trouble before. Two or three policemen, however, gave a very different character of the prisoner, whom they alleged had been convicted of felony, and transported for seven years. This latter accusation, however, was denied by the prisoner, and he was remanded until Wednesday, with a view that the matter might be further investigated. Accordingly policeman 76, P. division, attended, and on looking at the prisoner he said that he took him into custody in the year 1835, for felony, and that he was convicted and transported for seven years. The prisoner declared that the policeman was mistaken, and went on to say that a brother of his was tried some years ago and sentenced to transportation, but a subsequent investigation having been entered into before the Secretary of State, his brother received a free pardon. The policeman still persisted in his tale. Here a tradesman, who had known the prisoner since his boyhood, stepped forward, produced the free pardon of the prisoner's brother, and said that the accused had never been away from Camberwell a month together since he was born. This latter circumstance was confirmed by the shopkeeper to whom the firkin of butter belonged, which the prisoner was charged with stealing. Mr. Cottingham said that the investigation of the charge showed that the policeman was mistaken as to the identity of the prisoner, although he had spoken with such confidence on the point. The magistrate added, that he hoped the policeman would take a warning for the future, and not speak so confidently of the identity of a person until he was quite positive of it. Mr. Cottingham discharged the prisoner, stating that he left the court without any imputation on his character.

Eliza Cook, a respectable-looking young woman, was brought from Guy's Hospital to Union-hall, on a charge of attempting to commit suicide by swallowing a large quantity of laudanum, from the effects of which she was with difficulty saved. Distress seemed to have caused the attempt. She was sent to St. Olave's workhouse to be taken care of.

THE CASE OF SUPPOSED TRANCE AT DEPTFORD.—The deep interest excited in Deptford respecting the supposed trance continues increasing daily, and it is deemed one of the most extraordinary which has ever come before the faculty. It appears that the statement made last week of the body being in a state of decomposition was rather premature. On Monday, Mr. Hope, surgeon of Deptford, attended, prepared with a galvanic battery, but, on viewing the body, considered it advisable not to make the experiment; he, however, recommended that the head should be raised more, so that if any life did remain, the blood should not flow to the head. He also strongly recommended that as no decomposition had taken place, no interment should be made until decomposition was unequivocal, and then, for the satisfaction of the relatives and justice to the medical profession, a *post mortem* examination should be made. He observed that the limbs were not stiff, and the sides were almost warm, and not like death. The relatives still entertain hopes, and the body is frequently washed. It is, however, in the coffin. The limbs were perfectly supple. Twenty-four days had elapsed since the inquest.

FINE WRITING.—On Monday the committee of the Journeymen Tailors' Benevolent Society, meeting for the despatch of business, addressed the assembled members, in their report, in the following magnificent language:—"The directors have to congratulate you on the termination of the society's first apprenticeship—it may be said to have almost attained its climax. Like the modest rose, this institution first reared its head, and its odour filled the land. The kindly deves of the succeeding summer nourished its roots, and the benign sun of heaven shone upon it, improving its sweetness and increasing its strength, giving to its form all beauty and fair proportion, and preparing it for the broad and open field of the soil to which it was to be transplanted. Here it grew up to a stately tree, and its wide-spreading foliage was refreshed beneath the summer's sun. It braved the blasts of the coming winter, which gave majesty to its trunk and might to its giant arms, and it may now be said to have taken up its position in the forest of the world, and become a proud rival to the lordly oak. How grateful, how encouraging is this! How sweet the perfume it exhales; how soft must it make the pillow—how calm the sleep! It breathes an odour which is borne on the winds of heaven—wafted on the spicy gales of Arabia and the East Indies; it is carried over the proud waves of the broad Atlantic; it stimulates in the north, it invigorates in the south, for its supporters are to be met with at every point of the compass."

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—FRIDAY.—Although the arrivals of English wheat this week have been very moderate, we have still to report an inactive demand for that article at prices barely equal to those obtained on Monday. In foreign wheat exceedingly little was doing, on somewhat easier terms for the inferior descriptions. The barley trade was very dull, and the rates had a downward tendency. The same may be said of malt. All other grain as on Monday.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 2770; barley, 2980; oats, 3670 quarters. Irish: oats, 7710 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 1350; barley, 830 quarters. Four, 3950 sacks. Malt, 3980 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 58s to 60s; ditto white, 58s to 65s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 44s to 55s; ditto white, 45s to 59s; rye, 28s to 36s; grinding barley, 29s to 32s; distilling ditto, 25s to 31s; malting ditto, 32s to 38s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s to 62s; brown ditto, 56s to 58s; Kingston and Ware, 60s to 63s; Chester, 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s to 22s; potatoes ditto, 22s to 23s; Trough and Cork, black, 18s to 19s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 28s to 34s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 32s to 33s; mangle, 31s to 33s; white, 23s to 26s; bolters, 34s to 38s; grinding, Town-made flour, 50s to 53s; Suffolk, — to 40s; Kent and Yorkshire, 38s to 40s, per 3 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 48s to 58s; Dantz, red, 50s to 62s; white, 60s to 65s. In Bond.—Barley, 19s to 20s; oats, new, 12s to 16s; ditto feed, 11s to 15s; beans, 15s to 19s; peas, 23s to 25s, per quarter. Flour, America, 21s to 23s; Baltic, 21s to 23s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Linsseed and rapeseed have sold on full terms; but, in all other kinds of seeds very little has been doing, at previous rates.

The following are the present rates:—Linsseed, English, sowing, 50s to 60s; Baltic crushing, 25s to 37; Mediterranean and Odessa, 26s to 35s; hempseed, 23s to 35s per quarter; coriander, 15s to 20s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 12s to 18s; white ditto, 10s to 12s; tares, 4s to 4d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 22s to 23s per last of ten quarters; Linsseed cakes, English, 45s to 46s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 45s to 46s per 1000; canary, 58s to 60s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d to 9½d; of household loaf, 6½d to 8d per 4½ lb.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 55s 1d; barley, 33s 7d; oats, 19s 7d; rye, 32s 10d; beans 30s 4d; peas, 31s 2d.

The Six Weeks' Average which governs Duty.—Wheat, 52s 11d; barley, 33s 5d; oats, 19s 2d; rye, 32s 9d; beans, 29s 11d; peas, 30s 9d.

Duties.—Wheat, 18s; barley, 5s; oats, 7s; rye, 10s 6d; beans, 11s 6d; peas, 10s 6d.

Tea.—There is a very large business doing in tea, and prices are on the advance. The lowest price of sound Congou is now 10½d per lb. The quantity of tea, on which home consumption duty has been paid in London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull, during the present year, ending on Saturday last, amounted to 4,720,764 pounds; while, at the same time in 1843, the quantity released, was 4,479,785 pounds. During the past month the imports have consisted of about 3,500,000 pounds.

Sugar.—This market is very firm for all descriptions of sugar, and the quotations have, in some instances, advanced from 6d to 1s per cwt for fine colour parcels.

Hops.—Since our last report, new Sussex hops, in pockets, have been in active request, at, in some instances, an advance of 2s per cwt. All other kinds of hops move off steadily, at full prices. Weald of Kent pockets, 26s to 28s; Mid Kent, 26s to 29s 10s; East Kent, 26s to 29s 10s; Choice do., 26s to 29s 10s; Sussex, do., 26s to 29s 10s; Farnham's, 26s to 29s 10s; Kent, 26s to 29s 10s.

Swiftdale.—In to-day's market the supply of beasts, owing to the non-arrival of the Father Thames, was unusually small, and of very middling quality. The few prime sorts on offer produced Monday's quotations; but those of other kinds had a downward tendency.

The numbers of sheep were scanty, while the mutton trade was steady, at late rates. The veal trade was in a depressed state, at drooping currencies. Pigs moved off slowly, at previous figures. Milch cows sold at from 21s to 21s 6d each. Per Sibbs.

To sink the oil:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; second quality ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime large oxen, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; prime Scots, 3s 10d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; prime quality ditto, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; prime coarse woolled sheep, 3s 4d to 4s 0d; prime Southdowns ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; sucking calves, 18s to 22s; quarter old store pigs, 16s to 21s each.

Beasts, 297; cows, 140; sheep, 2350; calves, 124; pigs, 280.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Prime beef and mutton sold freely, at full prices, but otherwise the demand was heavy. Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; veal, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; small pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; middling ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; small pork, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; per Sibbs, by the carcass.

ROSE HERRING.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

The Money Market has assumed an unusual feature at this early time of the year, which can only be attributed to the sound and flourishing condition of our foreign commerce; for although our export shipping trade to Europe and to America can scarcely yet be said to have commenced, still, on the Royal Exchange, last post day, the supply of commercial bills, drawn on foreign nations, was again larger than the demand required, and the rates of the Foreign Exchange consequently were a shade more in favour of this country than they were during the preceding week. This fact is the more remarkable when we reflect on the immense quantities of foreign grain and flour which have been lately purchased in the north of Europe and America to be forwarded to this country, as soon as the season permits, and clearly demonstrates the great value of our foreign exports, and sufficiently accounts for the productive employment which our industrial classes are now receiving throughout all the manufacturing districts. This favourable state of trade must continue materially to increase the amount of money, for which at present much difficulty is experienced in finding channels for its profitable investment, and the share market consequently is continuing to receive the benefit of this money pressure from without.

During this week the improvement in the shares of the London and Birmingham Railway association is upwards of £12 on the lowest prices which they were sold at fourteen days ago, and the Guildford line fully supports the price quoted by us in our last publication. Instead of iron, it is proposed to use wooden rails; and should the experiment be successful, the saving of expense must be immense, at the same time that the rails will be more durable. Great North of England shares are likewise £5 each dearer; and an improvement of £2 per share must be noted in those of the Midland Counties, North Midland, and York and North Midland. Those of the Manchester and Leeds line have also advanced £3; and the premiums on the Lancaster and Carlisle, Edinburgh and Berwick, and Chester and Holyhead, proposed associations, have been fully maintained during this week, originating in similar causes. Confidence, in short, is steadily gaining ground in the ultimate stability of many of these undertakings.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange, animation amongst speculators, jobbers, and brokers, is on the increase, and transactions to some extent have been entered into. This is more particularly the case in Spanish Bonds, of which large speculative purchases have been made, and the Three per Cents. are about ¼ dearer than we quoted them last week. The improvement in Portuguese Bonds is also nearly one per cent. It is not possible to find any good cause for these advances, for certainly the political state of the Peninsula is not much amended. In the Bonds of Russia, Austria, and Belgium, money continues to be embarked for permanent investment, and purchases, to no extent, can be effected in any of them, unless higher prices be submitted to. In the Bonds of several of the new American states improvement, although slow, is progressing, and the prices of those of Colombia, Buenos Ayres, and Brazil, are gradually becoming dearer. The abundance of money, therefore, is working favourably on the property of those who are interested in Foreign Bonds and in foreign national securities.

On the English Stock Exchange the reduced amount of floating stock has from necessity proportionally reduced the field for speculation, and the business transacted during this week has been chiefly for the investment of public money. The fluctuation in the prices of British public securities during this week is scarcely worth recording; and in the absence of business, the gentlemen who frequent this, the greatest money mart in the civilized world, have been discussing the best plan for the reduction of the 3½ per cent., for that they must be reduced is now considered a financial measure imposed on the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the present state of the money market. Without entering on any of these speculations, we can only say that from half a million to seven hundred thousand pounds may be annually saved to the Treasury by the successful completion of this operation, and that, to any enterprising minister, the reduction cannot be a matter of the slightest difficulty.

BAITING FUNDS.—Bank Stock, 195; East India Stock, 270 to 272; Union Bank of London, 104 ½; London Joint Stock Bank, 134; London and Westminster Bank, 254; National Provincial Bank of England, 34 to 35; Provincial Bank of Ireland, 41 ½; Three per Cent. Reduced, 93 to 94 ½; Three per Cent. Consols, 97 ½ to 98 ½; Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 102 ½; New Three and a Half per Cent. Consols, 102 ½; East India Bonds, 86, premium; Five per Cent. 132 to 135; Three per Cent. Annuities, 1751 to 1754; Exchequer Bills, 68s to 72s, premium; Consols for the Settlement, on the 17th April, 97 ½ to 98 ½; Spanish Treas, 32 ½; Portuguese Treas, 34 to 35; Spanish Five, 24 to 25; Spanish Threes, 29 to 30; Mexican, 34 to 35; Colombian, 14, ex. Venezuela; Venezuela, 40; Peruvian, 31 ½; Buenos Ayres, 37; Chilean, 104 to 105; Brazilian, 79 to 80; Belgian, 107; Austrian Bonds, 115 to 117; Russian, 116 to 118; Danish, 87 to 89; Neapolitan, 104 to 106; Dutch 2½ per Cent., 55; Dutch Five, 102 ½; Portuguese Converted, 64 ½; Greek Bonds, 13 to 15, ex. overdue Coupons; French Treas, 83, ex. 25f. 60c.

PRICES OF SHARES IN JOINT STOCK ASSOCIATIONS.—Birmingham and Derby, 57 to 58; Birmingham and Gloucester, 72 to 75; Bristol and Exeter, 68 to 70; Eastern Counties, 103 ½; Western, 107 to 108; Great North of England, 98 to 100; Great Western, 107 to 108; Guildford Wooden Railway, 74 to 75; Hull and Selby, 59 to 60; Brighton, 43 to 44; London and Blackwall, 54 to 64; Greenwick, 54, the preference, 17 ½ to 18; London and Birmingham Stock, 236 to 238; South Western, 77 to 78; London and Croydon Truck, 164; Manchester and Leeds, 108 ½ to 110; Manchester and Birmingham, 40 to 42; Midland Counties, 87 to 88; North Midland, 87 to 89; Newcastle and Darlington; Northern and Eastern, 57; Paris and Rouen, 32 ½ to 33; Rouen and Havre, 14 ½ to 15; Paris and Orleans, 33 ½; South Eastern and Dover, 36 to 36 ½; York and North Midland, 118 to 120; Yarmouth and Norwich, 22 to 23; Lancaster and Carlisle, 1, pm.; Edinburgh and Berwick, 14, pm.; Chester and Holyhead, 1 to 2, pm.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEB. 27.

BANKRUPTS.—C. B. RAYLEY, Abingdon, Berks, draper.—T. HODSON, Harrow, Middlesex, butcher.—W. H. Haglin, Inworth, Essex, butcher.—W. SCOTT, Regent-street, wine merchant.—T. GREENING, Worcester, surgeon.—T. GRIFFITHS, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, draper.—G. COPAGE, Wolverhampton, victualler.—R. PADDON, Hartlepool, Durham, chemist.—E. BRASS, Taunton, Somersetshire, grocer.—J. GOSB, Devonport, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—J. MARTIN, Linlithgow Bridge, Linlithgowshire, blacksmith.—A. WILSON, Paisley, grocer.—J. CAMPBELL, Edinburgh, baker.—J. M'LEOD and Co. Edinburgh, linen-drapers.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 21.—Memorandum.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 62nd Regiment to bear upon its second or regimental colour, and likewise upon its appointments, in addition to any distinctions heretofore granted, the word "Nive," in commemoration of the gallant conduct of the regiment in the operations connected with the passage of the Nive, on the 10th of December, 1813.

MARCH 1.—4th Dragoon Guards: Capt. W. C. Forrest to be Captain, vice Ibbetson; 3rd Light Dragoons: Sergeant-Major J. Rathwell to be Cornet, vice Brunt—11th: Capt. C. P. Ibbetson to be Captain, vice W. C. Forrest.

15th Foot: Major R. Lane to be Major, vice W. R. Smith. 20th: Ensign H. R. Cowell, to be Lieutenant, C. W. Taylor to be Ensign, vice Cowell; Lieut. E. G. Halliwell to be Adjutant, vice Smith. 41st: Capt. B. Duff to be Captain, vice I. Blackburn; Lieut. R. Butler to be Captain, vice Duff; Ensign W. Minchin to be Lieutenant, vice Butler; J. H. Cooke to be Ensign, vice Minchin. 75th: Ass-Surg. A. Maclean, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Milligan. 78th: Ass-Surg. W. Bowie to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Allman.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Ass-Surg. E. W. Burton, Staff-Surgeon of the second class, vice Gibson. To be Assistant-Surgeons to the Forces—W. T. Hoskin, M.D.; R. Brown, W. G. Watt, and W. Bailey.

BARRETT.—Lieut. Col. E. Hay, of the Honourable East India Company's Depot at Warley, to have the temporary rank of Colonel, during the period of his being so employed.

BANKRUPTS SUPERSEDED.—C. POPPLETON, linen-manufacturer, York. W. ASTON, ironmaster, Toll-end, Staffordshire. W. WHITE, laceman, Regent-street, Marylebone.

BANKRUPTS.—R. J. CRANES, butcher, Maldon, Essex. J. LARK, shoemaker, Seymour-street, Euston square. M. LOPEZ, wine-merchant, Crutched-frars. J. J. JOHN-BON, carpenter, East-street, Southwark. J. B. WATKINSON, saddler, Maghull, Lancashire. F. MURRAY, travelling draper, Manchester. J. HELLWELL, dyer, salford, K. GENT, travelling draper, Lancashire. F. JONES, grocer, Bristol. W. BATTY, currier, Kingston-upon-Hull.

BIRTHS.

At Effra-grove, Brixton, Surrey, the lady of Edward Merriack Elderston, Esq., of a son.—Mrs. Paterson, of Clapton, of a daughter.—At her father's house, in Cavendish-square, the lady of David Stern, Esq., of a son.—At Portchester-place, Hyde-park, Mrs. C. H. Collette, of a son.—At Richmond Villas, Richmond-d-road, Dalston, Mrs. Francis Stephens, of a son.—At Upper Clapton, the wife of Mr. John Robinson Gibson, of Cophall-court, of a daughter.—At Dorset-place, Dorset-square, the lady of the Rev. Lewis P. Hird, of a son.—Mrs. William de la Motte, of Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, of a daughter.—At Northenden, Cheshire, the wife of John C. Squares, of a daughter.—At Heywood, near Ashton-under-Lyne, the lady of Leigh Richmond, Esq., of a son.—At Calverly park, Tunbridge-wells, Mrs. Joseph Oldham, jun., of a son.—At Muswell-hill, Mrs. Henry W. J. Windsor, of a son.—At Poddington, Bedfordshire, the lady of the Rev. John Brereton, of a son.—In Claremont-square, Pentonville, the wife of Mr. G. C. Masters, of a son.—At the Rectory, Colmers, Hants, the lady of the Rev. J. B. Bourne, of a son.—At Elm Lodge, Elstree, Herts, the lady of R. H. S. Jackson, of a daughter.—At the Rocks, Uckfield, the lady of R. S. Streetfield, Esq., of a son.—At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Mrs. Francis Priddle, of a daughter.—In Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, the wife of Thomas Fuller Maitland, Esq., of a son.—At the Rectory, St. John's, of Robert Green, Esq., of a son.—The lady of the Rev. R. W. Hippisley, rector of Stow St. Edwards, of a daughter.—In Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, Mrs. Frederick Kelly, of a son.—At Village-place, Beckenham, the wife of C. Lea Wilson, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Petersham, George C. Julius, Esq., M.D., of Richmond, to Susan, daughter of Robert Thorley, Esq.—At St. Saviour's, Jersey, Captain J. Archer Abbott, R.N., to Mary Ellis, the eldest daughter of Captain J. Agnew Stevens, R.N.—At St. Mary's, Newington, Surrey, Mr. William Isaac, of Walworth, to Anna Maria, daughter of the Rev. J. S. Sergrove, rector of St. Mary Somerset, Upper Thames-street.—At St. James's, Clerkenwell, Thomas Knight, of the Middle Temple, Esq., to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Francis Hobler, Esq., Pentonville.

DEATHS.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Arthur Edwards, son of the Rev. Alfred Lyall, vicar of Godmersham, in Kent.—At Ripley, Derbyshire, Sarah, the wife of Mr. John Cleaver, in the 52nd year of age.—At East Ham, Essex, Mrs. Simmons, the wife of Mr. Thomas Simmons, late of St. Paul's Churchyard, in the 64th year of her age.—At Newington, Surrey, Mrs. Eliza Ann, the wife of Benjamin Browning, Esq., M.D.—At Teign Villa, near Teignmouth, Sarah, the wife of William Kempe, Esq., aged 68.—At Gloucester-place, Brighton, George Thomas Spalding, Esq., in the 35th year of his age.—In John-street, Bedford-row, Ellen Augusta, youngest child of Richard Lambert, Esq.—In Bernard-street, Russell-square, John Percival Beaumont, Esq., late Captain in the 30th Regiment.—In Great Ormond-street, in the 72nd year of his age, Robert Glenn, Esq., for many years music-master to Christ's Hospital.—In the 51st year of his age, Mr. James Sampson, of Albert-cottages, Brixton-road.—At Walworth, Mary, the wife of Richard Rofey, Esq., of Earl's-wood, Reigate, in the 64th year of her age.—At Kennington, Mr. John Paris Thomas, in his 21st year.—At South Hackney, Mr. Robert Rook, aged 40.—At Streatham, Ann, eldest daughter of the late George Banks, Esq., of Balham-hill.—At Carshalton Park, Surrey, Lieutenant John Liddell Aitkin, 3rd Regiment Bombay Cavalry, aged 22.—At Southampton, Charles Graham, Esq., Deputy Commissary General, and Anne, his beloved wife.—Caroline, youngest daughter of Robert Phillips, Esq., of the Park, near Manchester.—At Jersey, Alfred Charles Green, of Clifford-street, Bond-street.

Fanny Louise, wife of William Jenkins, Esq., storekeeper of her Majesty's Dockyard, Woolwich.—At York-place, Kennington, aged 42, Angus Mackay, Esq., late of Friday-street.—At Middle-place, New-road, aged 81, Mary William, of Hillingdon, Middlesex, relict of the late Robert William, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., F.A.S., of Bloomsbury-square.—At his house in Portland-place, Frederick Reade, Esq., aged 58.—At Michael's-place, Brompton, Margaret, the wife of Robert Baxter, Esq.—At Arundel-terrace, Islington, Mr. Henry John White.—At Lewisham, Harriet Laing, widow of the late Charles Laing, Esq., and previously widow of the late William Henry Barnard, Esq., of Deptford-green, aged 65.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 28.—The Oriental Company's steam packet Little Liverpool, arrived here last night at eleven o'clock, and landed her mails, which were forwarded to London by this morning's mail train. She left Gibraltar the 18th ult., Cadiz the 19th, Lisbon the 21st, Oporto the 22nd, and Vigo the 23rd. The Liverpool had only four passengers, and a full freight cargo and Spanish mails.

An inquest was held on Tuesday, before Mr. Payne, Deputy Coroner for London, upon the body of John Weller, who died in St. Thomas's Hospital, from injuries he received by being knocked down by a railway train at Wimbledon, on the 18th inst. The evidence adduced disclosed no facts with which the public has not already been made acquainted, and the jury returned as their verdict—"That the deceased was accidentally killed," at the same time expressing a hope that more care would in future be taken, to prevent the recurrence of a similar accident.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after seven o'clock on Thursday evening.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.

M. JULIEN'S GRAND BAL MASQUE will take place on MONDAY, March 4, the first of the kind ever given in this country. M. Julien trusts that his long experience in conducting the Balls of the Grand Opera House, and his sufficient guarantee for the success of the most valuable and interesting entertainment, and that he will be enabled to produce such an entertainment as will not only meet with general approbation, but also one which will become a favourite with the nobility and gentry of this country.

The Orchestra will consist of Seventy Performers, and be composed of first-rate Artists (being the same as on the concert nights). Conducted by M. Julien.

Admission to the Ball, 10s. 6d. each.

A Ball of this kind being a most interesting and brilliant spectacle, M. Julien intends to devote the audience portions of the theatre to the accommodation of those Ladies and Gentlemen who will be desirous of the gay scene; those parts of the theatre being entirely unconnected with the Salle de Danse.

Prices of Admission for Spectators.—Private Boxes, £2 2s. and £3 3s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Boxes, 3s.; First Gallery, 2s.; Second Gallery, 1s. Tickets, Private Boxes and Places may be secured of Mr. Reilly, at the Box-office of the Theatre; of Mr. Mitchell, 33, Old Bond-street; of Mr. Sams, St. James's-street; and at M. Julien's Office, 3, Maddox-street, Bond street.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—MONDAY, March 4.

And during the week. Immense sensation created by THE CHRISTMAS CAROL, the only dramatic version, by permission of Charles Dickens, Esq. Messrs. O. Smith, Wright, Lyon, Maynard, Forman, S. Smith, Miss Woolgar, Mrs. F. Matthews, Miss Chaplin, Mrs. D. Lee. After which (seventh time) an Original Farce, in one act, written by C. Selby, called ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA MARRIED AND SETTLED. Antony, Mr. Wright; Cleopatra, Miss Woolgar. First time, a New Melo-Drama, in two acts, to be called ULRICA, or THE PRISONER OF STATE. Principal characters—Messrs. Lyon, O. Smith, Maynard, Forman, Wieland, and Hamilton; Mesdames Yates, D. Lee, and Chaplin. To conclude with the cruel Tragedy of RICHARD THE THIRD, Richard (Duke of Gloucester), Mr. Wright; Lady Anne, Emma Stanley; Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Second Price at 8. Doors open at half-past 6, commence at 7 o'clock.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Great Success of the

Revival of ROBINSON CRUSOE, as originally produced in 1817.—Thirty-first Night of LEMMA REDE'S PROFLIGATE, and First Appearance this Season of the ITALIAN COMPANY.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, THE PROFLIGATE. After which, a Grand Italian Opera, entitled ILS AMORES DA GILESO SCROGGINI E MOLLI BROWNINI: Gileso Scroggini, Sigisora Le Batt; Sigisora Michelli, Signor Freston; Gileso Brownini, the roben of Napoleon and Josephine; the carriage taken at Waterloo; the camp bed on which he died; the cloak of Marengo.—MADAME TURSAUD and SON'S EXHIBITION, BAZAAR, Baker-street, Portman-square.—Admission, 1s.; second room, 6d.; open from 11 till dusk, and from 7 till 10.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—POPULAR LECTURES IN CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY are delivered Daily by Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry, and Mr. Lecturer, illustrated by APPARATUS of the most valuable kind, including ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, which is exhibited Daily at Three o'clock, and at Eight in the Evening. LONGBOTTOM'S OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, COSMORAMIC VIEWS, &c. &c. MODELS of all kinds of STEAM ENGINES and other MACHINERY in MOTION. DIVER working under water and the DIVING BELL, &c. &c. Admission, 1s. Schools, half-price. Prospectuses of the Classes for private instruction, may be had of the Secretary.

CHINESE COLLECTION.—FEAST OF LANTERNS.—This novel Exhibition, which the public press describes as surpassing in brilliancy of effect all the fêtes hitherto introduced to the British public, will, in consequence of its unparalleled success, be repeated THREE more EVENINGS, viz.—Tuesday, March 5; Thursday, March 7; and Saturday, March 9. On these occasions the brilliant and novel display will be increased by the introduction of numerous Original Chinese Arts, and other Musical Novelties, adapted and arranged by Dr. Wallis.

"The scene was very beautiful, the effect fully realizing that of the Palace of the Genii in the 'Arabian Nights.' The Chinese Music was superior to any of European nation, the most valuable kind, including ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, which is exhibited Daily at Three o'clock, and at Eight in the Evening. LONGBOTTOM'S OPAQUE MICROSCOPE, NEW DISSOLVING VIEWS, COSMORAMIC VIEWS, &c. &c. MODELS of all kinds of STEAM ENGINES and other MACHINERY in MOTION. DIVER working under water and the DIVING BELL, &c. &c. Admission, 1s. Schools, half-price. Prospectuses of the Classes for private instruction, may be had of the Secretary.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. MILLINERY AND DRESS BUSINESS.—A Vacancy offers for an APPRENTICE in a select and established house of business. Parents desirous of placing out a daughter may receive unquestionable satisfaction, that a comfortable home, regular hours, and early attention for the care of health are blended with the acquirement of the business in a superior manner.—Address E.N., 61, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

DOMESTIC COMFORTS.—THE PATENT ENEMA FOUNTAIN, originally invented and improved by JOHN READ, for the relief of persons subject to Indigestion, Costiveness, and other Complaints of the Bowels, is now acknowledged by the Medical Profession, and the Public generally, as being superior to all other Lavement Machines hitherto invented. It procures an agreeable evacuation of the bowels, and may be taken (filled ready for use) to any convenient place, and be used by the most nervous or timid lady, without the assistance or presence of a second person. The Tubes require no fixing or screwing, and are as durable as the instrument itself.

Beware of alluring and deceptive advertisements, which are extremely circulated to mislead the public, and please to observe that the instruments are genuine unless stamped with the words "READ'S PATENT." To be had at 86, REGENT CIRCUS, COCA-DILLY.

MARCH 1st, 1844.

SYLVESTER SOUND, THE SOMNAMBULIST, by the Author of "Valentine Vox." Part V. is published this day. Price 1s. Illustrated with Four Engravings on Steel.

SCIENCE AND AMUSEMENT COMBINED.—THE BUILDER—An Illustrated Weekly Journal. A publication fitted alike for the drawing-room, the studio, the office, the workshop and the cottage. Price 3d., stamped 4d. The Numbers may be had separately or in Monthly Parts. Vol. I., containing upwards of 300 illustrations, elegantly bound in cloth, 15s.—2, York-street, Covent-garden.

THE FOREIGN LIBRARY.—Part XI, Price 5s.

I R E L A N D.—By J. G. KOHL.—"Mr. Kohl's work on Ireland is beyond all comparison the most succinct and faithful that we have yet seen, and exhibits the lamentable condition of that country in a light in which none but a foreigner, or at least a sagacious traveller, could paint it. His testimony is doubly valuable from the weight of experience and authority which his name carries with it. Making due allowance for national prejudices, it must be confessed that no modern traveller has more minutely and accurately depicted the social condition of the countries he has visited."—Times. CHAPMAN and HALL, 186, Strand.

THE MEDICAL TIMES—the Leading Medical Journal.—The MONTHLY PART of the MEDICAL TIMES, ready this Day (312 quarto columns, for 1s. 3d.), contains three Lectures by Sir Benjamin Brodie; two Lectures, by Vassall, on Animal and Vegetable Physiology; three Lectures, by Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Wharton Jones, and Dr. Williams; a vast number of valuable Medical Formulas; Original Articles, by Dr. Copland, Dr. Holt Yates, Dr. J. B. Thompson, Dr. Clay, Mr. Leuey, &c. &c. Hospital Reports, Abstracts of all the most important points in Medical Journals; Reviews; Weekly Correspondence from Paris, with an immense mass of important, scientific, and useful matter. Subscription for the Standard Edition, for twelve Months, £1 1s., in advance.

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THE SPORTING REVIEW, for MARCH, 1844, is beautifully Embellished with Two Splendid Steel Engravings, viz. Plate I.—"THE OTTER HUNT," engraved by S. Hacker, from a Painting by J. Bateman, and Plate II.—"SPORT ON THE COAST," engraved by Wilkinson, from a Sketch by Thomas.

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Hyde Marston; or, Recollections of a Sportsman's Life, by the Editor. Chap. XXXVIII. The Life of a Jockey, by Lord William Lennox. Sporting Peregrinations—Hon. Sidney Herbert's Stud at Wilton, with some Remarks on the ensuing Racing Season, by Robin Hood. Irish Hounds, and the Men who ride to them, by Venator. Sonnet, by Major Calder Campbell. On Training the Race Horse, by Colchester. Kennel Lament, by a Voyager. The Steeple Chase, by Cator. The Saving Clause, by an Occasional. Ancient History of the Dog, by H. D. Richardson, S.E.P.S.E. Notice Vanities, by R. T. Vyse, Esq. The Approaching Turf Season, by Craven. Public Amusements of the Metropolis. Coursing, by C. N. P. State of the Odds, &c. Turf Register.—Woolpool, Northampton, Carlisle, Edinburgh, Chester, Newmarket, Houghton Meeting, Ashton, Stralybridge, and Dunkinfield. London: Sporting Review Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand. May be had of all Book-sellers.

THE NEW MONTHLY BELLE ASSEMBLEE for MARCH, a Fashionable and Literary Magazine, under the immediate patronage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, is beautifully illustrated with highly-finished Portraits of the Nobility, and contains two coloured Plates of the Fashions, finished in the first style, as they arrive from Paris.

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The Authoress (a tale), by Grace Aguilar. Words for Music, by Roslyn Cawdor. Minor Morals, by Miss Camilla Toulmin. A Dying Song. To a beautiful Girl, that passed me, like a Phantom, in a crowd. A Night in a lone house, by Elizabeth Youatt. Lines on a Withered Rose; inscribed to a Coquette. The Marquis and the Grisette (a tale of Paris as it is), by the Author of "Studies of Sensation and Event." Sonnet, by Calder Campbell. Sonnet, by W. G. J. Barker, Esq. A Mother's Melody, by F. C. Nantz. False Friendship. Lella, by Vincent Leigh Hunt. The Song of Childhood, by W. K. Targett

